FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Rates for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE

THIS Institution will commence its third Session on the 2d Monday in January 1854. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no school in our country furnishes greater facilities for getting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $8; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98tf

HARRINGTON'S
MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, Principal.
Miss ANN MARGARET McEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.
WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

THE Second Session of this School opened January 9th and will close June 24.

Reports respecting Scholarship and Deportment will be sent out bientially, and no Student found to be of a bad character can remain in the Institution.

A course of Religious Lectures will be delivered before the Students.

Board at from $6 to $7 50 per month.

Tuition in both Departments—$8, $10, $12 50, and $15 per Session. Extras—Music $17 50; Drawing, Painting, French, and Embroidery, $5 each.

For further particulars address the Principal at "Evergreen P. O."

Evergreen, Feby 1, 1854. 68 t2Ju

WANTED.

A TEACHER to take charge of a small Classical School near Elizabethtown, Bladen County, for a term of one year, to commence immediately. Testimonies required as to good moral character and scholarship. Inquire at this Office.

Nov. 26, 1853. 48 tf

DRY GOODS,
At Floral College.

McARN & LILLY are receiving a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, embracing some of the finest, richest and most beautiful styles of the season, selected by one of the firm, an experienced buyer, and well acquainted with the place and neighborhood, thus enabling him the better to adapt his purchases to the market. The stock is entirely new, and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring towns as regards quality, style and price, and we found much more attractive than is generally seen in a country store. An enumeration of the Goods would occupy too much space. It is only necessary to say that almost any article in their line may be found in stock.

E. LILLY,
Acting Partner.

Sept. 27, 1853. 92 tf

For Sale, 850 acres of Land.

THE subscribers offer for sale their LANDS in Robeson county, on both sides of the Lowrie and Carvers Roads, and within five miles of Lumber Bridge, the terminus of the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road. There are on the land an excellent mill site, an extensive built; two fine orchards, peach and apple; and about 175 acres. The land is well adapted to the culture of all kinds of grain. An opportunity is offered for an investment which cannot be equalled in this part of the country. The land is heavily and thickly covered with pine and oak, offering a great inducement to all persons engaged in Turpentine. A distillery within four miles, and one building within three and a half.

A bargain may be had. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call soon.

DANIEL GALBREATH,
MALCOM GALBREATH.

Lumber Bridge, March 20, 1854. 81*tf

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the old stand to that new and commodious Building about a short distance of his former house, where he is prepared to entertain the Travelling Public and Regular Boarders in the best possible manner.

An attentive Ostler and good Servants will always be in attendance.

J. A. McDONALD.

Gulf, Chatham county, N. C. 80*3t

State of North Carolina.

Special Term of Stanly Superior Court.

BY an order of the Presiding Judge, at March Term, 1854, a Special Term of Stanly Superior Court is ordered and appointed to be held on the 4th Monday in June next, at the Court House in the Town of Albemarle, for the trial of Law and Equity Causes, at which time all parties and witnesses in suits on the Docket are notified and required to attend.

PRESTON W. WOODLEY, C. S. C.

March 15, 1854. 80 6t

Carolina Watchman six weeks.

B. F. GRADY,
General Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other Produce.

☞ Office second door below Messrs. Grady & Monk, on Water Street. 68*tf

B. HOPKINS, } WM. H. RYAN.
HERD. HULL. } CHAS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
No. 258 BALTIMORE STREET,
(Opposite Hanover Street,)
BALTIMORE.

SPRING GOODS, 1854.

WE ARE now receiving, and by the 15th inst. expect to have in store, our entire Stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Embracing a great variety of
European and Domestic Dry Goods,
Silk, Kossuth and Summer Hats, in great variety,
Bonnets, in great variety,
Boots and Shoes, a heavy stock,
Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c. &c.

As a portion of the above goods were imported by ourselves from the EUROPEAN MARKETS, and all of them bought on the best terms, we intend offering them at prices to wholesale purchasers which we think will be satisfactory. We solicit an examination of our Stock.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Feby 6, 1854. 76*6t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1854.

LIBERAL VIEWS.—It is seldom that we are enabled to present to our readers such a paper upon State Affairs as that below, to which we gladly give the most conspicuous place in our paper. It is from the pen of a distant correspondent, of deserved distinction in our Legislative Halls, and, as his article will show, of liberal and enlightened views, with ability to present them in the most forcible light. We may add, that he is in no way personally interested in Fayetteville, Wilmington, or Beaufort; but that his patriotism embraces *the State*. We think that his only direct knowledge of Fayetteville consists in his once passing through it some fifteen or twenty years ago.

We shall be glad to hear further from him.

To the People of North Carolina.

It seems to be commonly—I may say universally—agreed, that the time has arrived when North Carolina *must* prosecute a General System of Internal Improvements. The thinking men of the State—those whose reading and observation enabled them to look far ahead, and to foresee the state of things which now exists, at home and in our sister States, have long been anxious for decisive and effective action. The Convention which assembled in Raleigh in 1833, *twenty one* years ago, and whose counsels were directed by some of the wisest and best men our State ever produced, promulged a scheme of improving all sections of the State, which will never be equalled in execution. They had this advantage over us—there was no project begun—no work completed; above all, the *State had no interest* in any work of internal improvement, which could by any means be drawn into a general system. The whole State was a blank page, and they were free to consult the interests of the *whole* State—to look to its harbors, the productions, the necessities, the capabilities of its separate parts. They were not compelled to pervert and to distort nature, to *coerce* trade from its natural proclivities, that they might adapt their system to some injudicious work already begun or completed. But the people were not *then* prepared to appreciate the greatness, nor the wisdom of the plan set before them. Now, they are fully aroused. According to my observation they are more clamorous for works of internal improvements than their Legislators. That it is so, every true patriot and lover of his State's prosperity and honor will most heartily rejoice. Public opinion is essential to the successful prosecution of a system of Internal Improvement by the State, and that public opinion is as strong as the most ardent patriot can desire. While care should be taken lest this enthusiastic feeling should run riot, and hurry us into wild, impracticable schemes, it is equally important that public opinion should be well directed.

I take it that we will all agree in this fundamental principle, "That in fixing upon a general system of Internal Improvement, the primary object in view should be, to concentrate the trade of the State at some commercial mart, or marts, within our own limits."

It will readily be admitted, that, if the projectors of the two first rail roads constructed in North Carolina, intended to act upon this principle, they most signally failed. Had these two roads—the Wilmington Road and the Raleigh Road—instead of crossing the State, penetrated into the interior, they would have had a much more beneficial effect. They would have enabled the people to see and appreciate the influence of Rail Roads, and we should now be in the full fruition of that which we are just commencing, a system developing the untold resources, mineral, agricultural, and manufacturing, of every portion of the State. The great danger which has threatened us, and still threatens us, is, that we may build too much upon these works—that we may consult, rather how we may make them most useful, than how we shall best promote the interests of the whole State. And it is a fact to which public attention has not been sufficiently directed, that the North Carolina Rail Road (not *Central*, as it is often improperly called,) when completed will *only be a feeder, at most*, to the Raleigh and Wilmington roads, both confessedly *injudiciously* located. It is true the Wilmington road has become a road for the transportation of produce to a mart within our own limits, and to connect it with the interior is very desirable. But the route by which this is done is the very worst that could have been selected. The Raleigh road, on the contrary, carries produce *out* of the State, and is directly antagonistical to the principle, just laid down, upon which all our works should be constructed, and is not therefore in the true sense of the term a North Carolina road.

I beg that I may not be understood as opposing either of these works. I only speak of them as to their adaptation to be made the basis of a general system. Least of all do I desire to be regarded as opposed to the N. C. rail road. On the contrary, I am highly in favor of it. It passes through a fertile portion of the State, rich in mineral and agricultural wealth, and in the virtue and intelligence of its citizens. It is a great work, worthy of the counties through which it passes, and it reflects high honor on the State which has so nobly and liberally aided in its construction. I would not withdraw one tittle of that aid. (But if *that* is to be regarded as *'the'* North Carolina Road, if it is to be considered as *"The" Central* Road, and all other portions of the State are *only* to be improved by lateral branches connecting with it—then we shall most signally fail in any successful development of the resources of a large portion of the State—then will many of the most fertile, intelligent, energetic and enterprising sections of North Carolina be condemned to cimmerian darkness—*then shall we fail in making Beaufort the port of North Carolina, and destroy her prospects of a successful connection with the valley of the Mississippi.* It is impossible that any lateral branches can be built to the North Carolina Road, except perhaps one connecting it with the coal fields of Chatham. Any branch on the North side will be *from* it, to the Virginia roads, and from the South, it is against nature, against all experience, it only *increases* the distance to market, if you seek a North Carolina market. It can only be enlarged by *extending* it, East to Beaufort, West across the Blue Ridge. No other connections with it are at all mooted—none other will be made unless some wonderful revolution in the course of trade is effected, which no human intellect can foresee. Beginning at Goldsborough, thence to Raleigh, that portion of it is truly a North Carolina road. The trade on that portion of it must flow into Wilmington, Newbern and Beaufort. From Raleigh to Salisbury it is only separated from Virginia by one tier of counties after leaving Wake until it crosses the Yadkin, (regarding Forsyth and Stokes as one county, which was true until recently.) This is, and must necessarily be, in great part, a Virginia Road, and will take much the larger part of the products of the counties through which it passes, and which border upon it, to the Virginia markets. Tobacco, the staple of most of those counties, finds its natural market in Virginia, and wheat, also a staple, will follow, and Fayetteville will find that the lucrative trade she has always carried on with those counties, extending to Wilkes and Ashe, will be almost entirely destroyed. The road, therefore, instead of benefiting, will materially injure the counties and towns South of it. From Salisbury to Charlotte it will be mostly a road to South Carolina; produce will go to the markets of that State; they are nearer than Wilmington. This will take from Fayetteville another portion of her trade. I commend these considerations to the merchants and capitalists of Fayetteville, in connection with what I shall say presently. Wilmington will find herself deeply interested, as she cannot expect to secure much of the Western Carolina trade by the North Carolina Rail Road.

I think I have shown that the North Carolina Road is a misnomer. It is a North Carolina Road from Goldsborough to Raleigh—a Virginia road from Raleigh to Salisbury, and a South Carolina road from Salisbury to Charlotte. That it is not a Central road is sufficiently manifest from an inspection of the map. Taking Charlotte and Wilmington as the two points, its course more nearly resembles a semicircle than a straight line. In reading this let me beg you to keep a map of the State before you, and a mere glance at it will satisfy you that no lateral branches can be built to secure North Carolina trade to *North Carolina markets* over this road. So that this road will not secure to the markets of the State the immense products which can be poured from the mountains and the hills and the valleys and the bowels of the earth of Western Carolina, and the whole country South of it must inevitably be left to moulder and decay, surrounded, as she will be, by a highway of commerce which will prevent a ray of trade from penetrating her borders to enliven the enterprise and capital existing there so abundantly.

How is this to be prevented? How can all portions of the State participate in the benefits of a system of Improvements, and our own trade be secured in a great degree to our own markets?—And at the same time Beaufort be connected with the Valley of the Mississippi by the best route?

I answer, by the construction of two more rail roads, and by extending the North Carolina road West.

1st. A rail road from Beaufort to Asheville, in a straight line.

2d. A rail road from Beaufort, by Newbern and Washington, to the Albemarle Sound.

3d. The extension of the North Carolina road West or North West from Salisbury.

If you will spread before you a map of the State (I use H. S. Tanner's map of North and South Carolina, published in 1846, much the best map of the State I have met with,) and stretch a line from Asheville to Beaufort, you will find it will touch several important points, and will supply the wants of the whole of the State which are left unsupplied by the North Carolina road. It will cross the Blue Ridge at or near the Reedy-patch Gap—pass near Rutherfordton, Shelby, Dallas, through Charlotte, near Albemarle, Wadesborough, Rockingham, Fayetteville, Clinton, Kenansville and Onslow Court House, bisecting almost all the counties of which these towns are the county seats. I am by no means in favor of fixing upon any intermediate point but Fayetteville. It is a foregone conclusion that Asheville must be connected with Beaufort. The connection of Asheville with the Tennessee Roads is easily achieved, and thus Beaufort is connected with the Valley of the Mississippi. If Beaufort is to be built up—and what North Carolinian is not in favor of building her up?—it is of immense importance that the *shortest* route to reach her should be selected. She is surrounded with rich and able rivals, who will use every effort to keep her down. There is no generosity in trade. Selfishness is the governing principle in commerce. Charleston and Norfolk will throw every obstacle in the way of her progress. She is in her infancy, and requires the most careful nurture. She has no capital, no buildings, no ships, no trade, no commerce; every thing has to be created but her port. If she is to succeed, then, she must not be *barely* accessible from the interior, but she must present inducements over and above her neighboring rivals. You must not simply build a road by which she can be reached, but you must build a straight, direct road, so that she can be reached in the shortest time and at the smallest expense. Nor is one rail road enough to build up a commercial emporium. He who supposes that one single line penetrating into the interior of North Carolina, will make Beaufort a commercial emporium, has forgotten to reflect upon the capacities of a rail road. Hence my plan also proposes the extension of the N. C. Rail Road West, either into Virginia or Tennessee, connecting there with the net work of roads which bind together the Valley of the Mississippi. It also proposes a road to the Albemarle Sound, on the Northern limits of the State.

Are these things practicable? Can North Carolina with her means accomplish them? Is not this the scheme of a dreamer—a madman? I not only believe the scheme practicable, but I believe it is one the State is *obliged* to carry out. It may not be carried out exactly as here laid down, but in its main features the State *must* execute it or give up Beaufort, give up Wilmington, and throw herself wholly and bodily into the arms of Virginia and South Carolina. Without going fully into the subject now, it is sufficient to say the work has already been begun. The road from Fayetteville to the coal mines will be a part of the road. It is true it deflects from the direct line to Asheville, but that deflection is parallel with the South Carolina line opposite those points, and the access to the coal mines afforded by it, may amply compensate for it. This road cannot stop at Fayetteville. It must be continued to the Wilmington road and there you find the road the whole State has determined to extend to Beaufort.

From the coal mines to Asheville the road will be thrown farther up into the State, crossing the N. C. road about Concord, and may therefore secure a greater number of friends and a greater amount of N. C. trade.

These are considerations however, hereafter to be looked at. I propose going more particularly into the matter at another time, and to prove the *necessity* of this scheme and its advantages and entire practicability. I do not know that I can get public attention directed to it, now when we are about entering into an excited political canvass. Editors, too, may dislike to encumber their columns with such dry matters. I have nothing to gain by it myself. I am only desirous that my native State may be enabled to take her proper station amongst her sister States. That she may have her own rail roads, her own towns, her own cities, and her own ships, and may not be compelled to depend upon her sister States. I wish Beaufort built up, Wilmington and Fayetteville sustained, and I wish the people to see that the N. C. road will not effect these ends, and that we must therefore adopt those measures which will do so. I wish them to see that when that road is built, as great and noble a work as it is, we have yet much to do to make North Carolina the great State she is. CARROLL.

March 20, 1854.

GEN. DOCKERY, as we learn from the Raleigh papers, was in that city on Monday last, on his way to Johnston and thence to the Eastern Counties. A list of his appointments will be published at an early day.

The Campaign.—We feel it to be our duty to say to our Democratic friends that we believe the federal leaders have but little if any hope of electing Gen. Dockery, and that they will bend all their energies to elect a majority in the Legislature. This, we are quite satisfied, is the feeling among the well informed of the opposite party, and such will be their policy.

Raleigh Standard.

They have a saying in New York, when a paper has some marvellous story, "no other paper has the news." So with the Standard in the above. We feel that we have been slighted; that the "well informed" among our party should have withheld such important news from us and communicated their "feeling" to the Standard.

A DISGRACEFUL BUSINESS.—A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.—Mr. Samuel Medary, a violent Locofoco Editor in Ohio, was appointed by Gen. Pierce to the high and responsible office of Minister to Chili. On the 1st of July last he went to Washington and drew his outfit, $9,000, from the treasury. He returned to Ohio, *used the money in paying his debts there, and then resigned his office*, in October. And this conduct finds apologists in Ohio!

Into what thorough contempt must our country fall throughout the world, when such men as Medary, Soule, Carroll, Saunders, Hannegan, Borland, and such like, are sent abroad as the chosen representatives of its character for integrity, sobriety, dignity, and intellect.

The Hon. Robt. J. Walker, appointed Minister to China, drew his outfit in June last and kept it till November; but, when he concluded not to go, he returned the $9,000.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Africa brings English papers to the 11th inst.

Cotton was dull at a decline of 1-16 to ⅛d. Sales of the week 41,000 bales. Flour had declined 6d. to 1s. Wheat had declined 3d.

The report of the capture of Kalafat is untrue. There is no war news. England and France continued their preparations on a great scale. No other news.

At Birmingham, opposite Pittsburg, Pa., on Sunday last, 200 poor families were burnt out. Loss $200,000.

THE PIERCE AND CLEMENS REVELATION.—In our last we copied the following extract from a letter written by the Hon. Jere. Clemens, late Senator from Alabama, and published in the Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate:—

"There was no disagreement that I am aware of among us—all held that it was a dangerous doctrine, and one which as effectually excluded us from the Territories as the Wilmot proviso itself. Let me add that such is the opinion now entertained by the President of the United States himself. *But a few days since in conversation with a Northern Senator and myself, he gave it as his decided opinion, that Douglas' bill was "a proposition in favor of freedom"—and added, that if it should pass, although we might absorb the whole of Mexico, not another slave State would ever come into the Union.* He expressed great surprise at the opposition it met with from the North, and equal surprise that the South should be willing to take it. I agreed with him fully, and could not help recurring to the stratagem by which the Greeks effected the destruction of Troy."

This letter, it seems, has attracted the attention of the President of the United States himself, as will be seen by the letter below, which the Washington Union appends to a column of fulsome laudation of that functionary. The Union introduces it as follows:—

"In this connexion, and in conclusion of this article, the following letter from ex-Senator Clemens will attract attention. In the hope of using the name and the opinions of the President against the Nebraska bill, sentences of a letter from ex-Senator Clemens to N. Davis, Jr., Esq., and published in the Huntsville Advocate, are wrested from their connexion, and republished with many demonstrations of satisfaction. The following frank and characteristic explanation by Colonel Clemens places the views of the President substantially in their true light before the country:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1854.

DEAR SIR:—You have called my attention to a late letter of mine to N. Davis, jr., esq., and particularly to the following sentence:

"He expressed great surprise at the opposition it met from the North, and equal surprise that the South should be willing to take it."

At the time the conversation to which that sentence alludes took place, I was walking backwards and forwards across the room, and should not have noticed it if you had not remarked that you had no concealments upon the subject, and that you were glad I was present to hear it.

In my letter to Mr. Davis I did not pretend to give your language, except where quotation marks are used; and, from subsequent conversation with you, I think it very probable that I misunderstood the purport of your remarks upon this particular point. Your surprise may have been expressed that the *true men* of the North should hesitate to vote for Douglas's bill when the South were willing to take it, and if I had paid attention to the whole conversation, I doubt not such would have been the impression left on my mind.

I have never sought a conversation with you upon the subject of the Nebraska bill; but every time I have heard you mention the subject you have uniformly expressed yourself warmly in favor of the principle of the bill, viz: the principle of the right of the people of the Territories to regulate the question of slavery for themselves—a doctrine from which I dissented; and, as I knew we were not at all likely to agree, I sought no discussion of the question.

You have assured me always that you thought it best for the whole country, and insisted that patriotic men in both sections ought to take it. I thought the South must be the loser. I think so now. I understood you to place it upon the ground that the principle is right in itself, and, if it works for or against a particular section, no one has a right to complain; that you were for the rights of both sections, and willing to take any consequences that might follow the practical carrying out of those rights as you understood them.

Very truly, yours,
JERE. CLEMENS.

General FRANK PIERCE,
President United States.

It is thus admitted, that Mr. Clemens's letter, as quoted above, is genuine. And further, that all of it to which the President did not call Mr. Clemens's attention, is true. Among its statements thus admitted to be true, are that the President "gave it as his decided opinion, that Douglas's bill was 'a proposition in favor of freedom', and 'that if it should pass, although we might absorb the whole of Mexico, not another slave State would ever come into the Union.'" It is affirmed by Mr. Clemens, and admitted by the President and the Union, that the President used these words.

Southern people may determine, from these sentiments of the President, *addressed by him to "a Northern Senator,"* why Gen. Pierce is in favor of the Nebraska bill. He believes it to be a measure to *benefit the North and damage the South.*

The Union considers Mr. Clemens's explanatory letter as perfectly satisfactory, and so apparently does the Wilmington Journal. But it is worthy of note that neither of them, nor any other Locofoco paper, so far as we have seen, has ventured to publish the original letter of Col. Clemens, to let their readers see what Gen. Pierce is admitted to have said.

Chapter of Accidents.—Several Deaths.—On Thursday last, Mr. Jas. Picket, Mrs. Hines, aged 67, Mrs. Clark, wife of Mr. David Clark, Susan, aged 10, Sarah Catharine, aged 5, children of Mr. Picket, and a child of Mr. Jas. Parker, aged 3 years, while going from Prince George, some 14 or 16 miles above this town on the North East River, in a boat, got upset, by the boat running on a snag. We regret to learn that Mrs. Hines and the three children were drowned, Mrs. Clark very narrowly escaped, she having clung to the boat for some 3 or 4 hours, endeavoring to save her mother—Mrs. Hines.

Another.—A negro man, said to be named John Moore, the property of Benj. Hallett, was run over by a freight train on the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road yesterday afternoon, about three miles from town, and was killed instantly. He was lying with his legs across the rails, with his head in the ditch, and was not seen by the Engineer in time to stop the train. He was intoxicated, and had fallen asleep on the track.

Wil. Journal.

Salem Cotton Factory.—According to previous notice, this establishment, together with all the houses and fixtures belonging to the Salem Manufacturing Company, with a few exceptions, was sold on Tuesday last, Gov. Morehead becoming the purchaser, at the very low price of $9,100!

We learn Mr. Morehead intends removing a portion of the machinery to Leaksville, and putting the remainder in operation here.

Salem Press.

Prolific.—A correspondent from Smith Grove, Davie County, writes that on the 18th instant he made "a coffin for four infants, born at one birth, of one mother." The same mother has been delivered of eight children, at four births, in sixteen months. The children are all dead except one:

Two were born Nov. 17, 1852,
two " " July 17, 1853,
four " " March 17, 1854.

Salem Press.

Progress of the Age.—In that department of a newspaper at which, from time immemorial, it has been said that ladies first glance—the record of marriages and deaths—one of the California papers has introduced a new feature, and the department is now headed "Marriages, Deaths, and *Divorces*." The paper before us records the names of the parties to three divorces, including that of the legal authorities by whom each divorce was pronounced.

The Nebraska Question.—"After appearances began to indicate that the Democracy had got a pretty severe drubbing at the late election, one of the Unterrified was explaining the cause to another, and attributed it to the Nebraska bill. 'The Nebraska bill,' said the intelligent sovereign, 'there's money enough in the treasury'—why don't they pay the d—d thing, and 'have it out of the way?' "—*N. H. paper.*

The Rev. W. S. Loyd, Pastor of two Baptist Churches in Montgomery county, Alabama, (Elam and Antioch,) died on Sunday week while performing service at the latter. He had commenced his discourse, and after speaking a few moments, suddenly exclaimed, "I feel, brethren, I am going," and instantaneously sank down and expired. His malady was disease of the heart.

Fallacy of an Old Axiom.—To say "as different as chalk is from cheese." When we consider that cheese is made from milk, and milk is made from chalk, there is not such a great differenec after all.—*Boston Post.*

The Goatee.—In a speech on St. Patrick's Day, Mr. Yeadon of Charleston said:

"St. Patrick once owned a goat, and a thief stole and ate it; but, on being accused of the theft by St. Patrick, he boldly denied it. Thereupon the goat commenced bleating in the detected thief's stomach, at once proving the truth and the Saintship of his accuser. It is recorded that the posterity of the goat thief were all marked with the beard of the goat—and he [Mr. Y.] felt pretty strongly assured that those younkers and exquisites of the present day, who sported that well known appendage of the chin, called "the goatee," were lineal descendants of the same ancestor."

DIED,

In this county, of Pneumonia, on the 29th March, DUGALD J. McGREGOR, aged 20 years, son of Malcom and Mary McGregor. He was an amiable, frank and conscientious youth, beloved by his parents and connexions, and a fit pattern for all with whom he associated.

At Black Rock, on Saturday evening the 25th inst., at 23 min. past 8 o'clock, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Jas. H. Allen, Sheriff of Brunswick County.

In Shelbyville, Tenn., on the 16th inst., very suddenly of Congestive chill, Mr. JAMES RUSS, Sen., aged 64 years 8 months and 17 days. He was a native of Bladen county, N. C., from which he removed in 1827. He had been many years a member of the Methodist Church.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 28.—Str. Evergreen, with A B Chesnutt in tow (F & J Line) with freight for E A Vogler & Co, S J Piggott, Hunt, Adderton & McRary, Lash & Bro, W J McConnell, Boner & Clinard, J G & T B Lash, Boner & Crist, A W Steel, W N Tillinghast, Starr & Williams, F Fries, H Fries, Rockfish Co, E Penry, G Deming, W McIntyre, Benbow, Kyle & Co, J W McKen, Cook & Johnson, A Newsome, McIntyre & Middleton, E L & J A Pemberton, S J Hinsdale, C B Mallett, W Draughon, McDonald & Whaley, McArn & Lilly, A Johnson & Co, J Skinner, D McNeill, Murchison, Reid & Co, Foulkes & McRae, J R & J Sloan, C E Leete, J H & J Martine, Morrison, Richardson & Co, B Godwin, J Benbow, J H Hall, J E Whitfield, S M Furgison, Worth & Utley, Ray & Pearce, A J O'Hanlon.

March 29—Strs Fanny and Rowan, (of Lutterloh's Line,) with boat Brooklyn in tow, and goods for P P Johnson, C S Johnson, D & W McLaurin, W Turlington, J & T Waddill, J Kyle, G W Lawrence, S W Tillinghast & Co, W F Watts, T S Lutterloh, C E Leete, A Johnson & Co, J W Baker, E L & J A Pemberton, H & E J Lilly, W G McCormick, H Erambert, T J Johnson, Dr F J Hill, Council, Cain & Co, E W Willkings, Ray & Pearce, J & F Garrett, C M Lines, E C Hall, W F Watts & Co, B C Douthet, P C Smith, B Rose, Benbow, Kyle & Co, W H Lutterloh, Hall & Sackett, M McNair, Pearce & Pemberton, P Taylor, S A Jones, J M Rose, J Harman.

March 30—Str Douglass, (Banks's Line,) with boats E McDaniel and Kingsbury in tow, and goods for King, Hege & Co, Hunt, Adderton & McRary, J A Craven, J S Banks, Cedar Falls Co, Troy & Marsh, Hall & Sackett, C T Haigh & Son, E B Wilder, S W Dixon, Thos Bryan, Coggin & Howe, G W Harris, P C Saunders, B C Douthitt, J R & J Sloan, Jones & Watson, Maxwell & Horah, W H & R S Tucker, Gray & Saunders, Long & Webb, G C Mendenhall, Gardner & Co, Transom & Bro, Dillon & Johnson, Worth & Utley, H L Myrover & Co, D & W McLaurin, G W Williams & Co, P Montague, D Murchison.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 25.—Schr. Mary D Scull fm N York. 26—Schr. Independence fm Shallotte. 27—Brigs Sarah Elizabeth fm Wiscasset, Me, Richmond fm Bath, Me; Schrs. Mary Ann fm Philad, St Leon fm Boston, Mist fm N York, Westbrook fm Bath, Me, Champion and J C Munson fm Shallotte, S R Potter fm Charleston.

March 27—Schr. Adelaide from Philadelphia. 29—Schrs. H. Lawrence and Speedwell from New York, David Smith from Philadelphia.

4200 acres of Land for sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Hotchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two-story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.

There is a large quantity of good Swamp land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.

The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.

P. L. CROMARTIE.

Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. 44*tf

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE GULF AND DEEP RIVER IRON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

To the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer:

GENTLEMEN: An Englishman of celebrity, by the name of Mills, was sent to this country by a Company, before the Revolutionary War, to make explorations as to the quantity and quality of Iron ore, with the view of establishing works upon an extensive scale. And it is a little remarkable, that Mr. Mills's report is dated 3d of July 1776, the day before the Declaration of Independence. His observations and report were chiefly confined to a locality on Deep River known as the Gulf, now the property of the Messrs. Haughton, at which place it was proposed to erect Iron Works upon an extensive scale. The breaking out of the war, however, put an end to this scheme, and the Gulf and the Iron Works, and results anticipated, were all lost to this English Company by a common devotion of our people to the cause of Independence.

It is known, however, that within a few years past this region of country has attracted the attention of our citizens, for the same reason which prompted Mr. Mills to make his report. It is also known that Bituminous Coal of the highest character exists in large quantities upon Deep River, and its outcrop first discovered upon this very property of the Messrs. Haughton, to-wit: the Gulf.

Having made these preliminary remarks, I would now set forth, through the columns of your most valuable journal, the proceedings of a company of gentlemen who met at the Gulf on the 28th of March for the purpose of forming a Company to erect Iron Works upon an extensive scale. At the instance of the Messrs. Haughton, a correspondence has been going on for some time with Iron Masters of skill in the Northern States, the result of which is, that Mr. J. Y. Wren, of the firm of J. Wren & Brothers, Founders and Machinists of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and gentlemen of skill and notoriety in such matters, sent out one of their firm to be present at this meeting, who pronounces the locality the very finest for the purpose of carrying on works of this sort. It is due also to Mr. Wm. McClane, favorably known as an enterprising pioneer in all the improvements proposed upon Deep River, to state, that he also was present at this meeting, and concurred with Mr. Wren in all his views, confidently expressing the opinion that Iron Works at this place would not only result in a most profitable investment to stockholders, but give a name and character to the old North State which is so richly enjoyed by the great State of Pennsylvania.

The gentlemen alluded to, upon the representations of Mr. Wren and Mr. McClane, formed themselves into a Company on the day referred to, under the name and style of The Gulf and Deep River Iron Manufacturing Company, and resolved upon an investment of $75,000 capital to erect Iron Works at the Gulf,—the Messrs. Wren having subscribed for stock to the amount of $5000. The Company have made arrangements also with these gentlemen to furnish all the material from their work-shop in Pennsylvania for the construction of this work, and contemplate having the whole in successful operation in 12 months. In addition to the arrangements thus far made, the Company have contracted for the property known as the Ore Hill, which is a perfect mountain of metal, within 11 miles of the Gulf, and in close proximity to the Gulf and Graham Plank Road. Your citizens, therefore, Messrs. Editors, may expect to contract with this Company [illegible] the iron your Rail Road will require. It is proposed to erect at once two blast-[illegible] a machine shop and foundry; and when they are complete, to establish a rolling [illegible] and other fixtures necessary to the demands of the State in any work requiring iron.

This place, the Gulf, is the nucleus around which the City, so confidently spoken of by Professor Emmons, is to grow.

It will be a proud day for old North Carolina, when our own machine shops and our own coal and iron will cast forth from the banks of Deep River the Iron Horse, fully caparisoned for a conflict in the race for distinction, and whose neighings may be heard upon the shores of the Pacific. OLD IRONSIDES.

Hon. Edward Stanly.—The following, taken from a California paper and handed to us by a friend, will be of interest to the friends and admirers of Mr. Stanly. The loyalty and obedience to law exhibited by Mr. Stanly, on this occasion, are characteristic of the man. Integrity of purpose and fidelity to the interests of his clients, together with brilliant talents and legal ability will no doubt insure to Mr. Stanly, more than usual success among his fellow citizens on the Pacific coast.—*Atlantic.*

The other day, in a cause before an Honorable Judge of Santa Clara county, a very flattering compliment was paid by the jury to the Hon. Edward Stanly, of this city, who was engaged in the suit. It appears that Mr. Stanly was under the impression that a conspiracy existed against his client's rights, who was none other than the celebrated pioneer, Captain Graham, of San Diego, whose residence in the country dates from 1832. In the course of his argument, Mr. Stanly took occasion to allude to the unfairness which seemed to characterize the proceedings, at the same time intimating what the Court deemed a suspicion that *it* was not entirely unbiassed. Whereupon, the clerk was ordered to fine Mr. Stanly twenty-five dollars for contempt. That gentleman stopped in his argument, walked up to the clerk's desk and paid the fine, remarking at the same time that nothing gave him more pleasure, than at all times to render cheerful obedience to the constituted authorities of his country, and continued his argument. Mr. Stanly afterwards took occasion in his address to the jury to thank God he lived in a free republic, where the *truth* might be told to twelve honest men, and the teller not *always* punish for so doing.—Mr. Stanly gained his case, and the jury, after having rendered their verdict enclosed in a complimentary note to Mr. Stanly the amount of the fine that his honor had imposed, which that gentleman returned with an assurance of his appreciation of the compliment, and a request that they would give the money to some charitable institution, for the benefit of those who needed it more than himself, or to some clergyman whose mission was to *preach the Gospel of truth.*

This is a beautiful illustration of the religious respect always paid to the laws and authorities, and at the same time of the fine sense of justice and clear appreciation of right and wrong which characterize the American people.

The feeling among California Democrats against Gen. Pierce's Administration is so strong, that it is thought Gen. Foote stands a good chance to be sent to the U. S. Senate from that State. By the last accounts from California Foote was "showing up" the Administration in all its beauties, to the hearty gratification of the Californians.

The President's Position.—The Washington *Union* of yesterday defines the President's position on the Nebraska Bill. The amount of it is, that he is in favor of the Bill, on the ground that it establishes "*squatter sovereignty.*" What will Southern Democrats have to say now?

COMMON SCHOOLS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the first Annual Report of C. H. Wiley, Esq., Superintendent of Common Schools, now in course of publication, we glean some interesting information.

In 1840, there were in North Carolina 2 Colleges, 141 Academies and Grammar Schools, and 632 Primary and Common Schools—whole number of Schools, Academies and Colleges 775. Total of children at School 19,183.

We now have in the State, 5 Male Colleges, 8 Female, perhaps 300 Academies.

The number of Students at Male Colleges now is perhaps between 500 and 600—number at Female Colleges, (including Salem School and St. Mary's,) not less than 1,000.

There are also several Male Colleges on the way, and two or three—at least three—Female Colleges.

The number of Students at Academies, Select and Private Classical Schools, cannot be less than 7,000.

By the census of 1850, the whole number of white children at School in North Carolina during that year, was 100,591, (one hundred thousand, five hundred and ninety-one.)

In 1840, after the Common Schools had been in operation about nine years, there were 19,183 children at school; in 1850, 100,591, or *five hundred per cent. gain* in nine years!

The whole number of Common Schools at that time was 632; in 1853, there were 2131 schools taught in seventy counties, and perhaps fully twenty-five hundred in all; being an increase in thirteen years of *four hundred per cent.* The increase in Colleges has been about two hundred and fifty per cent., and in Academies, at least one hundred per cent.

The number of children now attending Common Schools, in seventy counties, is 83,873; and the number in the counties not heard from, and the number not reported, may be safely estimated at twelve thousand more—making at least 95,000 in 1853, against 14,937 in 1840, an increase of *over six hundred per cent.*

The Common Schools have not injured the *quality* of education by breaking down better schools, for colleges and academies have made an unexampled increase, and the course of studies has, every year, been made more thorough and practical.

The value of *apparatus* for illustrating the sciences, at the schools now in the State, is perhaps fully three times as great as in 1840; the number of Grammars and Geographies sold, fully five times as great, and the number of *good scholars* at least three times increased.

Mr. Wiley is convinced that for every two *good* subscription schools broken down by the Common Schools, *we have at least three equally good Common Schools and one Academy somewhere else, or two good schools for one, besides three or four other schools not so good, for every one thus interfered with.*

The whole income of the public School Fund of the United States, in 1850, aside from that raised by taxation, donations, &c. &c., was only two millions five hundred and odd thousand dollars; and the income of the public fund of North Carolina, (aside from swamp lands and county taxes,) equal to more than one-twentieth of the whole.

The whole amount expended in the United States was nine millions and something over five hundred thousand dollars; and in North Carolina about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

The whole number of public schools was about 81,000, eighty-one thousand,) and therefore the average amount expended in the United States was about 117 dollars to the school—the average amount in North Carolina about 70 dollars to the school taught, and at least 56 dollars for every District in the State, or every four miles square of territory. Now, without farther taxation, we can nearly double this sum; many counties now lay no taxes for schol purposes, while our general taxes are lighter, our resources less developed, and the value of our real estate, mines, commerce and manufactures bound to increase more and more rapidly, from their present rates, than any other State in the Union.

The average time during which all the schools are taught in the year, for the whole State, is about four months; and the whole number of white children between the ages of 5 and 21 years, cannot be short of 195,000—and of these, we may consider that at least 55,000 are between the ages of 5 and 8, and 18 and 21; and we may calculate that of those at this age, the number who have not yet commenced going to school, and who have finished their education, is at least 30,000—which, taken from 195,000, leaves 165,000.

It is entirely safe to estimate that not more than two-thirds of those who go to school, attend in any one year; and by this calculation, we have one hundred and fifty thousand children attending school at some time in the State, and one hundred and sixty-five thousand who ought to be at school. This leaves fifteen thousand as the estimated number of those who are not attending school at all; but we have every reason to believe that one-third at least of these will yet go to some institution of learning. If they do, it will leave us ten thousand illiterate people in a generation of one hundred and ninety-five thousand, or 1 in every 19½—or at the worst, fifteen thousand in one hundred and ninety-five thousand, or 1 in 13, who will not be able to read and write.

Wil. Herald.

New Farms Lately Discovered.—Lawyers ascertained a long time ago, that landholders owned far down below the surface; but farmers never suspected, that their deeds gave them a right to more than six inches of the surface. Scarcely any have thought of looking deeper than this, except the diggers for gold and water. The sub-soil plow is revealing to agriculturist treasures before unknown. Discoveries in the earth are keeping pace with those in the sky, and a new earth is opening to the cultivator, as a new heaven is to the astronomer.—In the soil is a great source of phosphate of lime, which few farmers have hit upon; I mean in that part of the farm which lies more than six inches below the surface. There since the Deluge has lain undisturbed this fertilizer in a hard compact mass. Roots of the grains and grasses cannot penetrate it. There it is and has been for thousands of years, insoluble, except when roots apply themselves to it.

Not one farmer in twenty ever plows deeper than six inches. The roots cannot get at the mine below for it is too hard. As beneficial as the sub-soil plow has proved to be where used, not one farmer in five hundred uses one throughout the Empire State. You may ask them why this is so and they will answer, our grandfathers never used them, and they generally had great crops, and we think it better to follow their examples, than to be carried away by the silly fashions of the present day.—*American Agriculturist.*

According to the census of 1850, the slave population of Kentucky amounted to 210,981. By a recent State census it appears that the slaves now number less than 200,000, giving a decrease of about 11,000 within the last four years. The above figures indicate a large slave emigration from that State.

Some 25 editors of Democratic newspapers in Pennsylvania hold offices of profit under the National or State Administration.

Washington Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1854.

The mask has at last been torn from the face of the Brigadier, and left exposed to the public gaze his shameless hypocrisy and duplicity. He stands now revealed to the country a detected traitor, and a mark for the scorn and contempt of every honorable mind. A letter appears in this morning's Union from Ex-Senator Clemens to the President, which contains a distinct, unequivocal and unmistakeable acknowledgment, that General Frank Pierce, supports the Nebraska bill because in his judgment it plainly recognises the odious doctrine of squatter sovereignty. But this is not all, by no means the worst. It admits by the clearest implication, that the President also supported the bill on the ground that it is a "proposition in favor of freedom," and its passage will prevent the admission of another slave State into the Union. That this implication is just, there cannot be the slightest doubt. The letter appears on its face to have been written at the request of the President, and to have been designed to correct whatever errors were contained in his previous letter to the Huntsville Advocate. But the only correction made is in reference to the declaration that the President "expressed great surprise at the opposition it (the bill) met from the North, and equal surprise that the South should be willing to take." Mr. Clemens thinks it probable that he may have misunderstood him upon this point, and furnishes a plausible and ingenious explanation of what was intended to be said. But, although his attention had been specially called to his letter by the President, he does not correct any other statement contained in it, and leaves it therefore to be justly inferred, that all other parts of it are substantially and accurately correct. It stands then as an admitted fact, that the President supports the Nebraska bill, solely because in his opinion, it will prove injurious to the South and prevent the admission into the Union of another slave State. After twelve months of dissimulation and treachery, he has at length cast aside all disguise, and stands before the country an acknowledged freesoiler.

This startling development has, as you may well suppose, produced a profound sensation in Washington. It has completely dumb-founded the Southern democracy, and overwhelmed them with shame and confusion. They have been so long accustomed to swear by the Brigadier's fidelity to the South, that some of them had at length begun to believe in it themselves—and their present chagrin and vexation is, on that account, the more excessive. They see now that they have been duped and deceived, and justly deserved the sneer at their intelligence, which General Cass so ungraciously cast at the Virginia democracy. Of course, no outbreak of wrath has yet taken place. The blow is too recent, and no suitable opportunity has been afforded. But the week cannot pass by, without some palpable manifestations of their wrath, in the Halls of Congress. Bitterly partisans, as Southern Locofocos are, they are not yet so meanly servile and so utterly destitute of self-respect, and of a proper spirit of resentment, as tamely to bear this deliberate insult. If a solitary spark of their much lauded chivalry remains, they will indignantly repudiate the Brigadier, and confess with manly frankness that they have been most basely cheated.

It is not difficult to conceive what will be the probable effect of this exposure of the President's treachery, on the Nebraska bill. It must necessarily drive off some of its Southern supporters, and thus render the chances of its ultimate passage almost hopeless. True, no such effect ought to be produced, but the measure should be tried solely by its intrinsic merits and not by the traitorous conduct of its pretended friends. Unfortunately, however, men are not apt to act with discretion when their passions are roused. Under the excitement naturally created by a discovery of the President's duplicity, Southern members will be likely to transfer to the bill some of the disgust they feel for the Executive. They will overlook the fact that his construction of it does not in reality effect the bill, or carry with it any binding force in law,—and forgetting all else but the treachery exposed, will congratulate themselves at having escaped a snare, and turn a deaf ear to expostulation or interests. Southern Whigs, in particular, will be cautious how they support, what is claimed by the Democratic press of the South as an Administration measure, now that the vile baseness of the source from which it emanates, is made so palpable. They will be apt to think, that it is better for Kansas and Nebraska to remain for a time unorganized, than to give them territorial governments under the rule of a New Hampshire Yankee, who is prepared to enforce the law of squatter soverignty and use every means in his power to prevent the admission of another slave State in the Union.

It is hardly necessary to add that the Freesoilers and Abolitionists are in great ecstacies at this precious revelation of the Brigadier's hypocrisy. They were in high spirits before, but the exultation now knows no bounds. They feel confident that the bill is dead and that Frank Pierce will be buried with it.

Still Silent.—We have been very much puzzled to know what is the meaning of the strict silence our Democratic cotemporaries in this quarter, keep over the subject of the Clemens letters. Not a word can you hear from them to the point, and those who do their readers the justice of copying those letters or extracts therefrom, take particular pains to do so without comment. Not even the second edition of the President's views issued by Mr. Jerre Clemens, to set all things right, can so much as call forth their notice. What can the matter be? We very much fear something has gone wrong. There must be a screw loose somewhere, or we should have heard from them before this. We understand that it is very strongly suspected by them, after all Mr. Clemens' efforts at explanation, that the long and short of the whole matter is that the President's idea of the Nebraska Bill amounts to "a proposition in favor of freedom" in the way of General Cass's "abominable doctrine of squatter sovereignty," and that he still holds fast to his notions in reply to John P. Hale, as reported in his home organ, the New Hampshire Patriot of June 12, 1845, on the question of the annexation of Texas, viz:—"THAT THE ONLY DIFFICULTY IN HIS MIND EVER HAD BEEN THAT OF A RECOGNITION BY ANY NEW ACT OF OUR GOVERNMENT OF THE INSTITUTION OF DOMESTIC SLAVERY,"—that he still "*regards slavery as one of the greatest moral and social evils—a curse upon the whole country.*"

Richmond Whig.

Truth.—Every word. Cut it out and learn it.

We should make it a principle to extend the hand of friendship to every man, who discharges faithfully his duties, and maintains good order—who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of general society—whose deportment is upright, and whose mind is intelligent—without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing so distant from all natural claim as the reluctant, the backward sympathy, the forced smile, the checked conversation, the hesitating compliance, the well off are apt to manifest to those a little lower down, with whom in the comparison of intellect and principles of virtue, they frequently sink into insignificance.

A Neat Hit.—Since the divorce bill has gone into operation in Ohio, the marriages are placed under the head of *limited partnerships.*

The Deep River Improvement.—A letter received by a House of this town, from a gentleman of Pittsboro,' conversant with the affairs of the above named Improvement, informs us, that the sum of $30,000 has been subscribed to the capital stock recently by Northern Companies. This renders the completion of this great work in the ensuing season, a matter of absolute certainty. The operations of the Company have been somewhat retarded during the past winter, by the frequent and unusually high freshets which have occurred.

We may now look upon the Deep River Improvement as a feat accomplished; and in a short time we trust, begin to realize the fruits of that enterprize and energy, which has conducted it over many obstacles, to a succesful completion.

Wilmington Herald.

It is gratifying to perceive the very general favor with which the nomination of Gen. Dockery meets in almost every section of the State. The proceedings of the ratification meeting held in Macon County, show that the West will respond heartily and promptly to the nomination and roll up a large vote for the Whig cause next August.

We give the following extract from a letter received from a gentleman in Onslow county: "All are well pleased with the nomination by the Whig Convention. Gen. Dockery will get more votes in Onslow than any Whig has ever received."—*Raleigh Star.*

Donations of Public Lands.—It appears from an official statement from the Secretary of the Interior that 134,704,392 acres of the public lands have been granted to various States and Territories, of which 4,669,449 were for internal improvements under the act of 1841; 48,909,535 for schools; 4,060,704 for universities; 5,836,873 for canals and rivers; 8,383,151 for railroads; and 25,990,257 for military services.

Fine time for the Iron Men.—The iron men are doing a fine business—so good that they say not a word about the tariff. There are thirteen miles of railroad in operation; three thousand miles additional, it is estimated, will be built this year. For double tracks one hundred thousand tons will be required this year. The quantity of rail road iron, therefore, in use by the end of this year, allowing one hundred tons to the mile, will be one million seven hundred thousand tons, which, at $65 per ton, the present price gives a total of $110,500,000 invested in rail road bars now in use. Eight per cent. is estimated by the Railway Times to be the wear and tear of the rails in use, which would require an outlay for this item alone of more than eight millions of dollars annually, or in the course of ten years over eighty millions of dollars. By January, 1860, there will, in all probability, be in operation in the United States, 30,000 miles of railway. Between now and that period there will have to be furnished by our manufacturers the iron for some nineteen thousand miles of new track, and as much as eight per cent per annum of the amount now in use. This magnificent amount, with the multiplied uses for iron, cars, locomotives, steam engines, machinery, steamboats, iron sailing vessels, iron buildings, &c., gives to the iron trade the most flattering prospects, if nothing intervenes to stop the progress of railroad construction.—*Phil. Ledger.*

Business in New York.—The New York Economist says that the dry goods trade in that city is very dull, and those houses which incurred heavy expenses for rent and other incidentals of traffic have not had their views justified. A number have been compelled to stop payment or ask extension of their creditors, and many others that go on find the profits very small for the amount of business. Exorbitant rents have become a serious drawback to the business of the merchants, and a reaction must be the consequence.

The Japan Expedition.—Despatches have been received from Commodore Perry, dated Hong Kong, January 2d. He was about to start in a short time on his second expedition to Japan. The East India squadron will be reduced after its mission to Japan shall have been performed, as the force in those seas will then be larger than is necessary.

Emigration to Nebraska.—Besides the emigrants hastening to Nebraska from the Northwestern States, there appears to be a prospect of a large accession from the North. A convention is to be held at Worcester (Mass.) on the 18th April, for the formation of a colony of New England mechanics and farmers, who propose to proceed thither and form a settlement on some eligible locality.

An "Emendation" not in Collier.—The Boston Evening Gazette relates as a fact that, during the performance of Macbeth at the National Theatre last week, when the bell was struck four times to arouse the sleepers, a lad in the gallery exclaimed, in a sonorous voice, "*Fire in the Fourth District,*" which caused considerable hilarity.

They do up things fast in Evansville, Indiana, judging by the following from the "Journal," of that place: A jour. saddler wanting a pair of boots made, went to a German friend in that line of business, and was measured. He called in a few days for his boots, but the shoemaker said his wife was very sick, and he must wait a little longer. Again he called, but the poor fellow's wife had just been buried, and in his overwhelming grief he could not think of making boots that week. Wait a little longer. Finally, about two or three weeks after the poor shoemaker's bereavement, the saddler called again, thinking that his boots must be done by that time.

"Well, my good friend, are my boots done yet?"

"No, tey bes not done yet. My wife tye, and I have been toing noting but taking care of te papies all te time. But," continued he, brightening up—"I bes going to pe married to-morrow night, ten te first ting I make will pe te boots."

Isaac read in the Transcript, "the legislature authorized the governor to appoint commissioners to digest into one act all of the general statutes upon the subject of insurance." "Isaac!" said Mrs. Partington, admonishingly, "don't make fun of what you are reading, because by and by I shan't put no confidence into you." Ike looked up astonished. "Its so in the paper here," replied he, giving emphasis to his remark by lifting up the lid of the table and slamming it down as he read the sentence again. "They must be ostriches to do it," continued she, "that can digest board nails and window glass. I wonder how long it would take 'em to digest the new statute of Franklin that they're agoing to build, or the big one of General Washington in the state house, or Eve in the city hall yard. I don't believe they can do it." "Unless the statutes are made of gingerbread or sugar," said Ike, breaking in upon her darkness with a grin like sunlight through a chink in the broadside of a barn, "and if them's 'em I should like to be a commissionary too." The old lady rested here, like a traveller on a rock by the wayside, and felt assured that if the boy was right she wasn't, and took a severe pull at the rappee, and Ike turned over to read about Mr. Baker's fancy chocolates.

Boston Post.

Teetotal Definition—A Spirit Level.—Drink, that lowers man to the level of the beast.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Steamer Franklin, with dates to the 14th ult., and the Canada to the 18th ult., have arrived.

Nothing new as to the war question. Cotton dull and drooping. Flour declined 2 to 3s. Wheat declined 3d.

THE FRANKLIN'S NEWS.

The departure of the Baltic fleet from Portsmouth was the newest *event* in England, when the Franklin left. The spectacle, we judge, was one of a spirit-stirring character, judging from the glowing accounts we copy from the journals.

The position of Prussia, it is seen, is daily getting to be one of more and more uncertainty. The Berlin correspondent of the London Times, dating the 10th, (the latest date,) states that reports were quite current there, that "an alliance had been concluded with Russia." The same writer intimates that, should the government really decide to stand in opposition to the Western Powers, a domestic revolution will bring the sovereign to his senses. We must be cautious how we receive all this, however, inasmuch as it is the fashion for English writers, now, not to be over scrupulous in their representations respecting men and measures not on their side.

We have dates from Kalafat,—(the point of greatest immediate interest now.) The Turkish forces were kept continually on the alert on that part of the Danube; but does not speak of any important operations taking place there. A great quantity of snow was still on the ground, but the lateness of the season led the Turks to hope the speedy disappearance of that annoyance.

Opinion is divided among military men as to the precise period at which operations will be resumed on the Danube. In consequence of the reported concentration of Russian troops in the direction of Kalafat, it was thought that hostilities would commence in a few days. This, however, is not believed by military men acquainted with that part of the country. They are of opinion that it is not possible to open the campaign before the end of April, or perhaps the beginning of May.

We are apprized of the death of two well-known persons of distinction in the literary and musical world—Sergeant Talfourd, in England,—and J. B. Rubini, the singer, at Romano, in the province of Bergamo, in his 60th year.—*N. Y. Express.*

OGDENSBURG, March 29.

Dwelling-house and Seven Children Burnt.—The dwelling-house of Mr. Cooper Tyler, at North Lawrence, was destroyed by fire at about 9 o'clock last night, together with all its contents. Seven small children, the oldest being only nine years of age, were burnt to death in the house. Their parents had, after seeing their children safely in bed, gone to a neighbor's house to pass the evening. The fire broke out soon after they left their house, but unfortunately too late to save any of the children or any portion of the furniture.

BOSTON, March 29.

Another.—The house of William Flanders, in Londonderry, N. H., was burned on Tuesday afternoon last and his three young children perished in the flames.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.

Ex-President Fillmore in New Orleans.—A grand procession took place here to-day in honor of Ex-President Fillmore. The principal streets were thronged, and much cordiality was manifested. He made a speech in the public square, which was enthusiastically received.

Flour, which cost in New York $7 per barrel, sold in San Francisco, on the 20th ult, for $6 75. The loss on a cargo of 7,000 barrels, from Richmond, was nearly $5 per barrel. Butter sold in firkins from 9 to 17 cents per pound.

Prune your Grape Vines.—March is the best time to prune vines. If you want fruit, cut away old wood. The fruit is produced on side shoots that come out from buds on shoots of last year's growth, hence in large vines old wood should be cut away, where it can be done without reducing the amount of young wood too much—also slender shoots of last year's wood, only leaving strong healthy shoots, as many as the age and size of the vine will sustain and as the space will warrant.—These shoots should be shortened to within four or six buds of their base, according to their strength and number, except where it is desired to train the vine to a greater hight or distance, in which case the shoots may be left nearly their whole length, only shortening them back to a good strong bud. If you spare the knife you will grow a fine, thick shade of leaves and few grapes.

Fulfilment of Duties.—'There is nothing in this world that I fear,' said an eminently pious woman, 'but that I shall not know my whole duty, or fail to do it.' This is a noble sentiment—it is a Christian sentiment, and should be heartily adopted and acted upon by every professed follower of Christ. 'For the Lord God is a sun and shield; he will give grace and glory; and no good thing will he withold from them that walk uprightly.' And 'if the Lord be for us, who can be against us?'

Miss Greenwood tells a story of the late Duke of Cambridge, who had a habit of responding with peculiar heartiness to any congenial sentiment uttered in public meetings, and even in church service. During a very dry season, as a prayer for rain was being solemnly read by the minister, his royal highness called out, in the emphatic and reiterative style of his illustrious house, "By all means, by all means, by all means!" then added, in a lower but still distinct tone, "We shall not have rain, however, till the wind changes."

Upon the plantation of Col. John B. Lamar, in Lee county, Georgia, a log was split open a few days ago and twenty-eight full-grown rattlesnakes found within.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 30.—Schrs. Maria Jane, O G Parsley, Thos P Cooper, Eldorado, and Ann Smith fm New York; C A Heckster, and Mary Mashon fm Philad, Siam fm ——, Margaret Jane fm Lockwood's Folly, Moro from Salem, Dolphin fm Hyde, A J Horton fm N York, F J Cummings fm Rockport, Me.

ABSCONDED

FROM the subscriber, on the 25th inst., his bound apprentice, named MANGRUM BEAL, a white boy, about 18 years of age; a little cross-eyed, light hair, and prominent eye-teeth, or tushes. One of his finger nails is disfigured by a cut. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing him, or assisting him in any way, as the law will be enforced against any person so offending. It is supposed that he is about Buckhorn Falls.

B. N. WATSON.

Gulf P. O., Chatham Co., March 30. 84*3tpd

Foundry and Machine Shop.

NEW MARKET FOUNDRY COMPANY are prepared to fit up two, four, and six horse-power Threshing Machines, both portable and stationary: Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers, &c. We are also prepared to furnish Mill Gearing, Saw Mill Irons, &c., at short notice. We solicit a share of patronage. All orders addressed to the subscriber at New Market, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

Worth & Utley are our Agents at Fayetteville, where our Straw Cutters may be seen, and other information given. JOSEPH NEWLIN, Agent.

March 1854. 84-3m*

Fayetteville and Wilmington

PASSENGER LINE.

STEAMER "FANNY LUTTERLOH" leaves regularly as follows: Fayetteville on Monday and Thursday morning, at 15 minutes after sunrise, for Lumberton and Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 12 M.

T. S. LUTTERLOH

March 27, 1854.

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving from New York a large Stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Embracing nearly every article usually kept in market. We purchase our Goods by the package, as favorable terms as any house in the Merchandizing and will sell them, wholesale or retail, on accommodating terms and for reasonable profits.

JOHN T. COUNCIL
RICHARD S. CAIN
ALEXANDER RAY
March 29, 1854. COUNCIL, CAIN & CO.

Thomas J. Johnson

IS RECEIVING HIS SPRING STOCK of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

—ALSO—

CORN, BACON, AND PORK.

Spirits Barrels.

RANDOLPH SPIRITS BARRELS, in lots to buyers, large size and cheap.

THO. J. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, 1854.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A NOTE given by John McCollum of N. C. to for One Hundred Dollars, payable first January 1854. All persons are forewarned from trading for said Note. PETER B. McKELLAR

Little Rock, S. C., March 25, 1854.

Office of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

STOCK FOR SALE.

THE stock of the following persons in the C. F. & D. R. N. Company will be sold on Tuesday the 9th May next, at the Court House in Pittsboro', to such subscribers having failed to pay their subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company.

By order of the Board, all creditors of the Company who may be purchasers of Stock will be allowed to discount the amount of their claims in payment of their purchase.

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES.	NO. SHARES.	SUBSCRIBERS NAMES.	NO. SHARES.
J. H. Rothwell	1	Brooks Harris	1
A. B. Rothwell	1	J. J. Polmer	1
W. O. Jeffreys	1	A. B. McFadyen	1
P. Geard	1	E. H. Straughen	1
Andrew Vestal	1	Harris Tyson	1
C. C. Tally	1	R. Maxwell	1
O. Andrews	1	Samuel Berry	1
James Hutton	2	John Gafford	1
A. N. Betts	1	R. W. Berry	1
William Watson	5	R. W. Thomas	1
William Smith	1	Jordan Watson	1
James McFary	1	Elisha J. Pipkin	1
E. B. Drake	1	Josh Cheek	1
W. F. Collins	5	R. N. Buie	1
O. W. Lindley	1	Henry J. Thomas	1
Nicholas Marks	1	John Goss	1
Thomas B. Long	2	Wm. C. Campbell	1
B. J. Hackney	2	Thomas Munroe	1
L. B. Petty	1	James Brown	1
James D Pullen &	10	D M Sinclair	1
G W Hight	1	H C Bethea	1
James Brown	1	Archd McDougald	1
John W Lane	1	D Caldwell	1
George Wilcox	7	Christ'r H Munroe	1
John W Hooker	5	A D McLean	1
G M Brazier	5	Henry Nutt	10
M C Gardner	5	W C Howard	1
John A McDonald	2	G W Davis	1
J M Walker	1	J Northrop	1
W H Hughes	1	George R Freneh	1
Charles Bright	5	Spence McClenahan	10
Miles Costin	2	John Harman	1
Owen Holmes	2	John Emmers, jr.	1
D J Gilbert	1	C N Dibble	1
George W Newby	2	Jonathan Lane	1
Wm Hays	2	E N McKeithen	1
Allen McLean	1	G & C Bradley	1
John A Williams	5		

By order of the Board,

HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer.

Pittsborough, March 22, 1854.

Card to our Fayetteville Friends.

SCOTT & BALDWIN.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Wilmington, N. C.

BEG to call the attention of the Gentlemen of Fayetteville to the fact that they are now opening, direct from Paris, a fashionable and varied assortment of Goods for the male portion of the community.

The newest designs of FANCY CASSIMERES, elegant assortment of SILK, CASHMERE and MARSEILLES VESTINGS; also, plain French Elastic Cassimeres, SILK WARP, beautiful textures, besides Black, Blue, Olive, Claret, Adelaide, and Drab Cloths, all varieties.

All the above goods we are ready to make up in the most approved style. Our Cutting Department is superintended by Mons. Antonio Blain, late of Paris, whose unrivalled skill as a Cutter stands without a parallel before the world.

Our new and beautiful supply of FURNISHING GOODS, consisting of Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Silk stripe Half-Hose, Lisle thread do, and other thread" British Cotton do, for Men and Boys. The elegant supply of Silk Cravats, fancy and plain, are worth your examination.

Also, 21 dozen Silk, Gause, Cashmere, and Lisle Thread Under-Shirts. The variety will make a man COOL TO LOOK AT IT.

Those Patent "YOKE SEAM" SHIRTS, promised among our immense stock, are the most desirable garment worn by the human family. Never known to fail in giving perfect satisfaction to the wearer.

A great variety of Standing Collars, PURCHASED latest style.

Now opening, all of our superior make, COAT Coats, white and colored. Also, Summer Coats every description; Vests of newest style, in great variety, besides Pants, a numberless variety, besides patterns.

☞ CALL AT SCOTT & BALDWIN'S

Merchant Tailoring and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, Market Street.

Wilmington, March 18, 1854. 84-2m

R. R. R. No. 2.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

For the cure of

Consumption, Bronchitis, and the various affections of the Lungs.

Scrofulous diseases without regard to the time they have existed standing, or the part they attack.

Nineteen Years.—Mrs. Henderson of Westford, Mass., has been covered with sores for nineteen years, and cured by R. R. Resolvent.

Syphilis.—In any stage, with all its horrible effects.

Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum and Erysipelas.—No matter how long they have been standing or how bad the case may be.

The most obstinate cases of Salt Rheum will quickly yield to the RENOVATING RESOLVENT. One gentleman in Westford, Mass., says that this complaint was hereditary in his family, and that he was afflicted with Salt Rheum since his birth, was cured in a few days by a few bottles of the Renovating Resolvent, and the pest of Rheum entirely eradicated from his system.

Dyspepsia.—Of weeks of years standing, is cured by the use of one or two bottles.

Weakness.—In Male or Female is quickly cured, and the debilitated and emaciated made strong, vigorous and healthy. Every drop of either one or more of the generative organs, is restored to health and the body restored to a healthy and sound condition.

Low Spirits—Nervousness.—In Women, the most distressing complaints and ailments which cast such gloom over the female, a few doses of the Renovating Resolvent will speedily remove, and the most nervous, gloomy and depressed, feel light, strong and happy.

It renovates the system completely. Resolving away the Solids all impure and Diseased Deposits, freeing the Blood and Fluids of Life, from all corrupt humors, restoring Lost Health and Strength, to every Organ of the body.

R. R. REGULATORS

Regulate the Bowels, Pancreas, Kidneys, Liver &c. They cure Liver Complaint and Kidney Difficulties. Persons troubled with Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., will find prevention and relief from their difficulties by taking two of Radway's Regulators at night. They are pleasant to take, no sickness or squeamishness, or pains or griping will follow their operation.

Price of R. R. Regulators, 25 cents per box.

☞ Sold by Druggists everywhere.

RADWAY & CO.

162 Fulton street, New York.

Agents.—S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
REGAN & CALDWELL, Lumberton, N. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 1854.

For Governor,

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

MR. BADGER'S STANDING IN THE SENATE AND THE COUNTRY.—We think we may say, that the place in all creation in which we expected to see our distinguished Senator praised, is in the columns of the Charleston Mercury—a paper which was wont to depreciate every thing and every body in North Carolina, and which took several years to find out that Mr. Badger's name was not *William*, as it affected to style him, for the purpose of showing that he was a man of so little note that his name even was unknown. But the intellectual and moral power of Mr. Badger has been so strikingly manifested in that theatre where real greatness only can achieve distinction, that not only the country but even the Mercury is compelled to acknowledge his pre-eminence. In a late number of that paper, we find the following editorial preface to long extracts from Mr. Badger's late Nebraska speech:—

"*Mr. Badger on the Nebraska Bill.*—We referred briefly the other day to the speech of Senator Badger of North Carolina, on the 20th inst. in vindication of certain changes which were made in the Nebraska Bill in its progress through the Senate, and we had hoped before this to have presented to our readers at least a portion of his very clear and striking argument. Mr. Badger is one of the most learned lawyers, and one of the most agreeable and instructive speakers, in the Senate, and it is one of our sins of omission ever to pass over a speech of his on any subject."

Again, says the Mercury,—

"The second point in Mr. Badger's speech reaches the question of the power of Congress over the Territories, and the extent to which it is affected by the provision of the Bill relieving the Territorial Legislature from the supervision of Congress. The concluding portion, which we infer, seems to us a perfect answer to the objection that the bill sanctions the doctrine of squatter sovereignty."

Again:—"Mr. Badger maintained, and we think conclusively proved, that it was apparent on the face of the Nebraska bill, that it was not the intention to revive any preceding law, and consequently his proviso made no real change in the bill. We quote the concluding part of his argument on this point."

To the above, we take the liberty of adding the following extract from a private letter recently received from a true son of North Carolina who has had an opportunity of knowing something of public sentiment in Washington:—

"It does gratify my pride as a North Carolinian to see and know how Mr. BADGER is estimated here, by all persons from every section of the Union. As a man of mind and high moral tone, he has no equal in either House of Congress. By universal consent here, he stands as the master spirit of the Senate—as he certainly is the delight of the social circle and the lion of the Bar. Since the death of Webster, there remains no one to be compared with him in this country, either as a parliamentary debater or lawyer; and in such are the generous impulses of his nature, the purity of motive by which his public conduct is always governed, that even the most ultra politicians among those opposed to him in politics, respect him personally and own his superiority. I heard a distinguished Democratic Senator, a few days since, say, that Badger was a statesman of the most elevated tone, but far too honorable and just to be a mere politician. Such was the substance of his remarks, though not his exact words.

"I listened with rapture to his great speech on the Nebraska bill, and my heart swelled with exultation as I saw the great effect he produced upon his audience. Grave Senators shed tears, and all who heard him were affected.

"Now shall North Carolina refuse to return such a man as this to the Senate as long as he is willing to honor her by coming? Other States know how to raise themselves in the estimation of the world by putting forward their gifted men—and it be said, to the reproach of our good old State, that she alone is a *stepdame* to her sons?

"Let the Whigs do their duty in the approaching canvass, and we can re-elect Badger, and thus raise themselves more honor than we shall confer on him."

The Difference.—The people of North Carolina will recollect, that under the good old Clay rule of distribution, our State received *one hundred and four hundred and thirty-three thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars* from the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and under the fashionable doctrine of the leading Locofoco journals and orators, North Carolina would never have received one cent of this—they will also bear it in mind that the policy of the Democratic party as shown in their practice to grant these lands to the new States for improvements for all kinds, and to deny to the old States participation in the benefits arising from the public domain. Under the pretence of constitutional scruples, they deny to Congress the power to make any general distribution of the use or their proceeds, but consent to granting immense quantities of lands to the new States for sectional purposes, for works of internal improvement, &c. Is there any justice, is there any policy in this?—*Raleigh Star.*

And it should not be forgotten, that of the Surplus Revenue so received in 1837, debts of the State to the amount of $300,000 were paid, and the balance was devoted to the Internal Improvement and Common School Funds. By the aid of which the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road was pushed forward, and the handsome sum of more than a hundred thousand dollars annually divided among the Schools throughout the State. If the distribution policy had been carried up to this time, there might now be Schools in all parts of the State, and Schools kept up throughout the entire year in all parts of every county.

THE GARDINER FRAUD.—The Select Committee of the Senate on the Mexican Claims and the Gardiner fraud, has reported, recommending that suit be taken to test the legal liability of all persons who received any portion of the $428,750 paid to Gardiner, and the $153,125 paid to John H. Myers, under their fraudulent claims.

The committee reflect with much severity upon the carelessness of the Commissioners by whom the claims were allowed.

The Black Warrior arrived at New York on Wednesday evening last.

VERY LIKE A FRAUD.—The Washington Union had never published Col. Clemens's letter to Mr. Davis in Alabama, when it published the explanatory letter to the President himself. But, four days after that last letter was published, it comes out with the material part of the first letter and *a part* of the second, so arranged, by omitting the first paragraphs of it, as to make it apply, not to the point to which the President had called his attention, but to *all* of the first letter. So that Mr. Clemens, in admitting that he might have misunderstood the President on *one* point, (and that a comparatively immaterial one,) is made by the Union to appear to admit that he misunderstood him on all.

A true presentment, such as the Union has not dared to make, would show, that there is no denial by the President that he supported the Nebraska bill because he believed it "a proposition in favor of freedom," under which "not another slave State would ever come into the Union;" and no admission by Mr. Clemens that he misunderstood the President on these two points.

The very fact that the Union and all other Locofoco papers have not published both of Clemens's letters, shows that they know the President's views are unsound, and must therefore be concealed. Rare patriots, these Southern Locofoco papers!

The Wilmington Journal affects to wonder whether we will be "just enough" to publish Col. Clemens's explanatory letter to the President! This is sheer affectation. The Journal well knows that such a suppression would be inconsistent with our uniform course. We should blush to accomplish an object by such means, (which, however, we must be permitted to say, is the usual course of the Journal and the Locofoco papers generally.)

The fact is that we *did* publish Col. Clemens's explanatory letter as soon as it came to hand, and before the Journal was printed which called upon us to do so. We published it in full. The Journal has *not* published it entire, but by adopting the *trick* of the Washington Union of suppressing its three first paragraphs, has prevented its readers from discovering that Col. Clemens only admits that he might have been mistaken upon *one* particular point, and that not the material one. Whilst asking justice from us, it is itself guilty of a trick to defeat justice, to misrepresent the facts, to deceive its readers.

The Journal manifests a disposition to attack Mr. Badger's amendment to the Nebraska bill. Has it been "just enough" to publish Mr. Badger's triumphant defence of that amendment? or Mr. Butler's endorsement of that defence? or the fact that 22 Democratic Senators, and 17 Southern Senators, voted for it? No, no. The Journal's idea of "justice" is to require it of the Whigs, but to deny it from itself.

FILLIBUSTERISM IN CONGRESS.—A Mr. Lyon, a New York member of Congress, in a speech on the bill to provide for six steam frigates, said, in regard to the Black Warrior affair, that "Cuba should have been taken possession of, and satisfaction demanded afterwards. [Applause.] He wished to see diplomacy carried on with vessels of war; to see ports filled with vessels of war; and gentlemen did not know how polite it made foreign nations towards our diplomatic representatives. [Laughter.]"

It is unfortunate that such characters should get into Congress.

This Mr. Lyon is described in a letter from Washington as "of Lyonsdale, N. Y., a poet, orator, statesman, traveller, and pleasant, agreeable, bearded and moustached young gentleman."

MESS. BRECKENRIDGE AND CUTTING.—Washington city is said to have been more excited during the last week than for many years past, on account of an expected duel between these two distinguished members of Congress, the admitted leaders of the Locofoco party in the House. It was reported that they had fought, and that both were wounded, and again that one was killed. But we are happy to say, that no such catastrophe resulted, but that by the intervention of friends the quarrel was made up.

INSINCERITY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—Mr. Cutting, a "Hard" Locofoco member of Congress from New York, seems to have as little faith in the sincerity of the Administration on the Nebraska question as those who have read Mr. Clemens's letter. In a late speech in the House he said,—

"When I look to the State of New York and see that portion of the press there who are opposing this measure with all their vigor and force, receiving still the public patronage; when I see the whole State filled with office-holders who are opposing the measure with the utmost vehemence, at public meetings and in private, and find that they are still continued in office, still cherished, still protected, I am forced to ask, Why is it that the enemies of the bill are rewarded and its friends assailed? What meaning will the country attach to such a course? The Administration desires to carry the bill, and at the same time attempts to cut down and crush out those who are in favor of its principles, and reward those who openly and unequivocally oppose it. It becomes a test question when a gentleman from New York, in favor of its principles, moves to refer it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for discussion and for amendment merely. While the Concord Patriot, the organ of the Administration in New Hampshire, disclaims the measure as a Democratic test, it at the same time denies that it forms any portion of the Democratic creed. When I consider all these extraordinary acts, and perceive how quick offence is taken against one who, like me, has constantly fought in favor of the principle, and on the other hand I see the Administration take to its bosom and give aid and comfort to those who are opposed to it, I am compelled to suppose that there must be some other motive at the bottom of this attack than that upon the face of it appears."

GOOD NEWS IF TRUE.—An Ohio paper says that Medary has raised the wind (since his appropriation of the $9,000 outfit to his own purposes was exposed,) and has repaid the same into the treasury.

Mr. Daniel, Charge to Turin, has resigned. Cause, a foolish letter, which rendered his stay in Turin unsafe.

We are indebted to Messrs. L. Scott & Co. for Blackwood for March.

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.—We have the pleasure of stating, that the Trustees have purchased the entire lot on Hay street formerly belonging to the estate of Hugh Campbell, dec'd, and are now considering a plan for the building. The lot is beautifully situated, is central, and commodious, being 216 feet front on Hay street and running back to Franklin street. The price paid is $3,950.

A COMET.—Last evening, from 7 to 8 o'clock, a Comet appeared in the West, directly in the track of the Sun and Moon, rather nearer to the former than to the latter. We do not recollect to have seen any notice of the expectation of such a visitor. Are the astronomers at fault? or will they plead that its short tail shows that this is a *very gentle one*, whose appearance they had no right to predict?

IRON WORKS ON DEEP RIVER.—We refer with great pleasure to the communication in another column, containing the gratifying information that a Company has been formed to put up extensive Iron works at the Gulf. The fact furnishes another inducement, (if another were wanting,) to build our Western Rail Road.

CAPE FEAR BAR.—A writer in the Wilmington Journal proposes a Convention at that place of those interested, to unite upon a petition to Congress for the passage of the Senate's bill (which slumbers in the House of Representatives) appropriating $200,000 for removing the obstructions to the Bar below Wilmington. The people of this place will, we doubt not, unite in any movement calculated to effect an object of so much importance to the whole Cape Fear region.

MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.—Messrs. Cowperthwaite & Co., the publishers, have sent us a copy of the North Carolina Edition of Mitchell's Intermediate Geography. The North Carolina matter of the work was prepared by C. H. Wiley, Esq., Superintendent of Common Schools, for the use of this State.

At Robeson Superior Court, last week, Judge Saunders presiding, only Monday and Tuesday were devoted to the civil docket, and the remainder of the week, up to Saturday afternoon, consumed in State trials.

Calvin McQuein and John Blake were tried for burglary and larceny. They were convicted of the larceny and acquitted of the burglary. For the State, Solicitor Strange, and S. J. Person, Esq. For the prisoners, J. W. Cameron, A. R. Kelly, A. J. Dargan, and R. E. Troy, Esqs. The Judge sentenced them to receive 39 lashes each, and to enter into recognizances for their appearance at two next terms of Court to receive a like whipping at each,—the object being to make them leave the State.

Shadrack Williams, a free colored man, was convicted of the same offence, fined $1000, and ordered to be sold for the same.

A free woman of color named Carter was tried for infanticide, and acquitted of that crime, but convicted of concealment, and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—The Editors of the Observer having been invited by the Committee of Arrangements of the city of Charleston to seats in the Convention, one of them proposes to be present as a looker on, and to convey to its readers his impressions as to such things of public interest as may transpire.

We are not very hopeful of any great effects in favor of Southern commerce from such assemblages; but Southern people cannot be indifferent to any effort to promote the prosperity of their section.

The Convention is likely to be a mass meeting. The Governor of Tennessee has appointed 500 Delegates; the Governor of Maryland about 100; and the Governor of Virginia 2 from each Congressional District; besides the numerous local appointments.

CORN.—Large quantities of corn, several thousand bushels, have arrived here from Wilmington within two or three weeks past, and furnished a supply which could not otherwise have been obtained here.

There is great and just complaint of the measure of the Wilmington shippers. The corn is nicely put up in what are called two bushel bags, and they are sold as such; whereas instead of two bushels they contain from 1½ to 1¾ bushels. Taken at random they weigh about 100 lbs., but several have been weighed which contained only 75 lbs.

PETERSBURG.—The Intelligencer is blowing up the Petersburg Banks for refusing to receive the notes of North Carolina Banks. A similar course many years ago resulted in great damage to Petersburg; and the Intelligencer thinks will have the same effect now—Petersburg being dependent in a great degree upon North Carolina for its trade and its Bank Bills.

The Intelligencer takes the right view of the matter so far as Petersburg is concerned. But we in North Carolina have no objection to pocketing the insult to our Banks—if persisted in, we will doubtless pocket a large portion of the trade which has built up Petersburg and Norfolk.

The Post office Committee in Congress has agreed to report a bill to increase the Commissions of Postmasters on the first $100 per quarter of their receipts from 50 per cent. to 60 per cent.

If the North Carolinian would permit its readers to see how and why an allusion was made, some time since, to its circulation, they would also see that the Carolinian's construction is ridiculous and untrue.

As to a statement made by us last week, and denied by the Carolinian, it is only necessary for us to say that its entire accuracy is not dependent upon our own memory alone, but *can be proven*; and that it was made only because the Carolinian endeavors to create the false impression that it and its predecessors have been persecuted by us.

Other matters in the Carolinian perhaps deserve notice, but really we have neither time, space, nor inclination to trouble our readers further.

CONGRESS.

The SENATE spent nearly the whole of Wednesday and Thursday last in debating and voting on amendments to the Deficiency bill.

Mr. BADGER. I desire now to present the remonstrance to which I alluded a few days ago, of David White, senior, and forty-two others, citizens of North Carolina, against the passage of the Nebraska bill. Among the signatures which are appended to it, I find sixteen of the name of White. I presume they are all members of the respectable Religious Society of Friends in various parts of the State. I merely wish to mention that their opposition to the bill is grounded upon the supposition that the provision in the bill to which objection is made will be an act of injustice or some breach of national faith; and as I have every reason to believe, from the character of the remonstrants, as far as I know them, and from the fact that they are citizens of North Carolina, that they are reasonable and just men, I think it highly probable that by this time, after the discussion which has taken place, they have found that they were entirely mistaken, and that the bill is neither unjust nor in violation of the national faith, and have therefore withdrawn their opposition to it. I move that the remonstrance lie upon the table.

The motion was agreed to.

On Friday, the deficiency bill was further debated, amended, and passed.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday and Thursday, nothing of importance occurred, except a speech of Col. Benton against an increase of the navy. Our policy, said he, in respect to the question of the maintenance of a navy depended partly upon natural, partly upon political causes. We are a continent, not an island. Our policy is peace, not aggression; it is defence, not conquest. A standing army was always condemned by the American people; a standing navy, a navy in time of peace, was always rejected by the American people. But the valor of the officers and seamen of our navy in the war of 1812 had induced a different feeling towards the navy. The navy fought itself into popularity; the army did not fight itself into popularity, so as to give us a standing army in time of peace. He adverted to the provision of the bill which authorized these frigates to be built either by contract or in the navy yards, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, and inquired whether they could not be constructed at the seven navy yards of the Government? What would be thought of a man who owned seven mills sending his tub of meal to a neighbor to have it ground? [Laughter.]

Messrs. Clingman and Bocock replied to Mr. Benton.

On Friday, after acting on some private bills, Mr. Preston of Ken. announced the amicable settlemen of the difficulty between Messrs. Breckenridge and Cutting. And the remainder of the sitting was devoted to the Naval bill.

Both Houses adjourned from Friday to Monday.

We learn from a friend that Gen. Dockery spoke in Smithfield on Tuesday last and made a fine impression upon all who heard him. He sustained himself well in the discussion of the principles at issue in the present campaign, and rebuked with a proper spirit the course of the locofoco press towards him and the Whig cause generally. We are assured that the impression he made will tell favorably upon the day of election.—*Raleigh Star.*

MARRIED,

In Bladen county, on the 20th inst., by J. D. Lucas, Esq., Mr. A. J. BLIZZARD to Miss ELIZABETH JANE, daughter of J. B. Flowers, Esq., of same county.

DIED,

In the town of Graham, on the 21st ult., after an illness of three days, of inflammatory sore throat, Mr. DAVID L. RAY, aged about 34 years. Mr. R. was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Ruling Elder in the Church at Graham.

In this town, on the 30th ult., SAMUEL, son of Israel and Angeline Dodd, aged 10 months.

In Monroe county, Miss. on the 19th ult., Mr. CHARLES PARTEN, aged 55 years 3 months and 18 days. He was a native of Orange county, N. C., from which he removed, with his wife, in 1832, to Green county, Ala., and thence in 1845 to Mississippi. He was a consistent member and Deacon in the Baptist church. He leaves a devoted wife and many relatives and friends to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and friend.—*Cor.*

Biblical Recorder please copy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 3.

BACON—	10	a 10½	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a 25	Cuba	25	a 26
CANDLES E. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans,	37½	a 40
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 6
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	80	a
COFFEE—Rio,	13	a 14	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,		a 14	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	00	a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	2 00	a
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)		a
Fair to good,	8½	a 9	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.,	7	a 8	Flaxseed,	1 00	a
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
Gunny,	13	a 15	SHOT—		
Dundee,	12	a 14	Com., pr. bag,	2 25	a
Burlaps,	10	a 12	Buck,	2 25	a
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10,	17	a 18	Peach Brandy,	75	a 85
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	60	a 62
Bro. Sheetings,	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	45	a 48
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	Northern "		a
FEATHERS	40	a 45	N. E. Rum,	40	a
FLOUR—			Jam'ca Rum,	$2	a 2 50
Superfine,	5 75	a 6 00	Fr. Brandy,	$2	a 3 00
Fine,	5 50	a 5 75	American Gin,	30	a 40
Scratched,	5 25	a 5 50	Holland do,	1 50	a 2 00
GRAIN—			SUGAR—		
Corn,	1 10	a	Loaf,	11	a 12
Wheat,	$0	a 5 00	Crushed,	10	a 11
Oats,	60	a	St. Croix,	9	a
Peas,		a 1 00	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Rye,	1 00	a 1 10	New Orleans,	6	a 8
HIDES—Dry,	10	a 11	TALLOW—	11	a 12
Green,	4	a 5	TOBACCO—		
IRON—			Leaf,	none.	
Swedes, co. bar.	5	a 5½	Manufactured,	8	a 15
Ditto, wide,	6	a 6½	WHITE LEAD—$2	a 2 50	
English,	4	a	WINDOW GLASS—		
LARD—	10	a 11	8 x 10,	2¼	a 2½
LEAD—	8½	a 9	10 x 12,	2¾	a
			WOOL—		a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts fair, prices unchanged.

Cotton—The better grades remain firm, manufacturers taking nearly all; but the common is not quite sustained under the late news.

Corn—rather heavy.

Flour—Market heavy, prices variable.

Hides—advancing and in demand.

No change in Turpentine or Spirits.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine dull, yellow 3 50, hard 2 00 to 2 05. Spirits 61; buyers holding off for lower prices; stock large. Rosin 1 05, No. 2, 1 12½. Tar 2 60 to 2 75. Spirit bbls. 2 40. A cargo of corn sold at 82¼. Western bacon 8½. Northern Hay 80. Four rafts Timber sold at $8 50 to $9.

At New York, flour has declined from 25 to 37 cents. Sales at 7 00 to 7 08. Corn 77 to 80. Cotton heavy, at ¼ decline.

FOR SALE.

275 BALES prime Hay, low for Cash. To be delivered from Boat next week. Also, 2,000 bushels Corn.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

April 3. 84-3t

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps, Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 30. 83-tf

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 30.—Str Chatham, and boat Gen McRae in tow, (C F Line,) with freight for Tyson, Kelly & Co, T B Tyson, Deep River Co, J Hargrave, J T Andrews & Co, Vestal & Watson, Martin & Carter, H M Turner, Earnhardt, Hix & Noue, J P Covington, M Myers, R T Long, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, J Huske, C G Yates, J Worth & Sons, Prather & Smith, J McIver, Worth & Russell, M Greentree, J G Allen, A Curry, S L Gilmer, F A Stockton, J D Click & Co, J W S Crowson, E & B Gaither, J C Poe, Gardner & Co, S Young, G W Walker, J Newlin & Son, Lash & Moore, Boner & Crist, W M McNeill, A A McKethan, W Welch, M L Holmes, R B Smith, C Hayse, Worth & Porter, D Beard, Barnhardt & Sullivan, G W Harriss, J M Roper & Co, Thompson & Hines, McCulloch Min Co, Lassiter & Co, Jerral & Albertson, S J Hinsdale, Gray & Saunders, W R Smith, J M Worth & Co, T Covington, J Smith & Son, G W Johnson & Co, W Weatherly, Island Ford Co, Ingram & Steel, Johnson, Kelly & Co, Stedman & Horne, G W Williams & Co, C N McAdoo, Sullivan & Bell, J Miller, J Watson, J Moore, W Clark, E Belo, C W Andrews, S J Piggott, A G Headen, J H Foust, Gilmer & Rankin.

April 1—Str Fanny Lutterloh, (Lutterloh's Line,) with freight for W F Watts & Co, J S Grant, H & E J Lilly, Graham & Little, D & W McLaurin, Council, Cain & Co, T Graham, P P Johnson, C S Johnson, B C Douthit, J A McColeman, W McIntyre, H Erambert, J H & J Martine, E F Lilly, P C Smith, Ray & Pearce, S J Hinsdale, Jones & Lett, B Rose & Son, G Lauder, S A Jones, E J Hale & Son, Pearce & Pemberton, J T Hogan, Cook & Johnson, H Reynolds, J C Waddill, G W Lawrence.

April 2—Str Southerner, with freight for F Fries, Beaver Creek Co, Hunt, Adderton & McRary, Boner & Crist, Lash & Bro, T J Boner & Clinard, E A Vogler & Co, Murphy, McRorie & Co, Rockfish Co, J W Pinns & Co, A J O'Hanlon, Cook & Johnson, R Mitchell, J & N Garrett, J S & A Gainey, P G Evans, T Ludley, W J McConnell, E Penry, W F & E F Moore, G Folly, W N Tillinghast, E C Hall, J H Hall, W McConnell, J Sykes, D Williams, T S Ward, A Willard.

April 2—Str Gov Graham, (Cape Fear Line,) with N King in tow, with goods for C N McAdoo, Earnhardt, Hix & Noue, A A McKethan, R G Lindsay, W S Gilmer, R J Holmes, T B Tyson, Martin & Carter, A G Headen, Worth & Russell, Gray & Saunders, Union Manf Co, W & W, Rankin & McLean, Prather & Smith, J W Shive, J S Gibson, W Weartherly, Morison, Richarson & Co, Lash & Moore, Rowan Factory, Jarral & Albertson, J B Alford, W M Gilmer, J W Carr, J McIver, L Peck, J M McLean, Tyson, Kelly & Co, McLean, Hanner & Co, J T Andrews & Co, J Watson, J Hargrave, Jessup & Co, J A Coleman, M R Lawder, J J Leach, Foust & Bro, J R & J Sloan, A Lomax, A Brower, Tomlin, English & Co, R J Lindsay, Lucas & Haywood, T G Wharton, Thomas & H, J A Cameron, J Newlin & Son, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, J Smith & Son, J W Eccles & Co, E H & L Banner, S Hobson, Chambers & Chambers, Gilmer & Glenn, Hiatt & Joyce, Dillon & Johnson, J & R Gilmer, C Benbow, Joab Hiatt, J M Worth & Co, J C & L Fox, Gilmer & Rankin, G J Allen, J W Lindsay, J F Allen, J Cowles, J McGilvary, Deep River Mining Co, Island Ford Co, J Watson, S J Piggott, A S Horney, E Belo, W J Plummer, Transom & Bro, W M Farabee, G W Williams & Co, J H Foust, Barnhardt & Sullivan, M A Baker, Boner & Crist, J S Weir, Vestal & Watson, S Young, Lindsay Mining Co, S J Hinsdale, M Greentree & Co, M M, D Murphy, W H Brattaim.

March 31—Str Sun, (Orrell's Line,) with goods for T J Patrick, Rankin & Co, F J Jordan & Co, McArn & Lilly, A Johnson, & Co, J N Smith, W Draughon, A W Steel, S J Hinsdale, J H Adams & Rhodes, R M Orrell, N King, D & W McLaurin, W A Holt, F Fries, Boner & Crist, Brown & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, W Winslow, D Murchison, A B Parker, F J Hill, W McIntyre, C E Leete, T C Blake, J C Thompson, J and F Garrett, A Newsom, A A Holt & Co, C T Haigh & Son, E M Holt.

Second Stock.

PEARCE & PEMBERTON

ARE now receiving, in addition to their former Stock, a beautiful assortment of

DRESS GOODS.

Satin Striped Berages,
Colored Embroidered Robes,
Ladies Collars and Under-Sleeves,
Velvet and other Trimmings,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Cravats and Stocks,
Shirts, Collars, &c.,

EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

P. & P., Hay Street.

April 1, 1854. 84-tf

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

CLARK & WOODWARD'S

Clothing Emporium.

WE have just received our Spring Stock of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, consisting of Coats, some of the finest ever offered in this market by us, ranging in price from $1 to $22. Our Linen Coats are very tasty, very good, and very cheap.—Pants, a very large, varied, and cheap assortment. Vests, in any quantity, quality, and price desired.

Together with a large stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, that we will make up to order, in the best manner and at reasonable prices. In all cases we warrant to give perfect satisfaction, or the purchaser can return the goods. In fact, in this department, it is only necessary to say that the Old Gentleman is at his post.

We would call particular attention to our stock of FANCY ARTICLES. We have some of the handsomest Fancy Stock Cravats in the market; something new. Gentlemen give us a call, and we will give you FITS.

We have on hand some READY-MADE CLOTHING of our own manufacture, equal in all respects to any made in the United States.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods can have them made up in as good style as though they were purchased from us.

Our Stock will be replenished almost every week, by our Agent in New York.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

April 1, 1854. 84-4w

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

WE offer for sale our Plank Road Steam Saw Mill. This Mill is 61 horse power, has two 54 inch circular saws, is comparatively new, and in first rate running order. We think it is second to none of the class in the State. It will cut five millions of feet of plank road lumber in a year. Price, $3100—one-third cash, one-third in three months, and one-third in six months, interest included.

Also, sixteen or twenty-four MULES (the number depends on another engagement.) These Mules are young, from two to six years old, are in good condition and well broke. Some were bought last year out of Kentucky droves, at high prices.

Also, two HORSES, one the fleetest trotter in the country, but wild.

Also, six ROAD WAGONS and Harness, some with iron axles, in very good order; and one first rate Timber Wagon and harness.

We shall offer at public sale the Mules and Wagons in this place on the 18th of April, unless otherwise disposed of.

TERMS—3 months with interest—or negotiable paper.

JONES & BARBEE.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1854. 84tf

. Spring Goods.

P. TAYLOR is now receiving his Stock of ***Spring and Summer GOODS,*** for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear:

Black and colored Gaiters, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Bonnets; Crockery and Glassware; Hardware; Coopers', Carpenters' and Smiths' Tools; Ploughs and Castings; Straw Cutters, &c. &c.

P. TAYLOR, Old Stand, Green St.

March 30, 1854. 83-3m

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at my Store, on Tuesday next, 4th April, a lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Also, a number of Bee Hives.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

March 30. 83-2t

Rags! Rags! Rags!

1000 TONS OF RAGS WANTED, in large or small quantities, for which the highest market price will be paid by

F. A. SERVER & CO,

16 Commerce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 13, 1854. 82*-6tpd

New Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends, customers, and the public, that their

Stock of GOODS for the Season

Is now complete, which was selected expressly for the Retail Trade. Our Stock is one of the largest and handsomest ever offered by us in this market. It consists in part as follows:

FOR THE LADIES—Rich Brocade Silk, large and small striped; red Plaid do; plain glace and steel col'd do; rich fig'd black Silk; watered and plain do, all varieties and prices; Gold printed and emb'd Grenadines, Tissues and Berages; plain white, black and col'd Challys and Crape de Paris; printed Linens; French Jaconets and Organdie Muslins; Portsmouth and other low priced Lawns; black and col'd Ginghams and Prints; emb'd, plaid, striped and plain Swiss, Book and Jaconet Muslins, Lawns and Tarltons; a very superior article of black Bombazine and Alpaca, for mourning; a handsome lot of Embroideries, consisting in part of Hamilton, Maltese and Thread Lace Collars; French emb'd Collars, Sleeves and Chemizetts, all styles and prices; Jaconet and Swiss Flouncing; Swiss, Jaconet and Cambric Edging and Inserting; Infants' Waists and Robes; plain Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; emb'd do; Marriage Handkerchiefs, Sleeves and Collars; bl'k Lace and Love Vests; a superior article of blk English Crape; Italian Crape, all colors; a full line of Silk and Kid Gloves and Mitts; Hosiery; Bonnet and plain Ribbons; plain and emb'd Crape Shawls; black Silk and Lace Shawls and Points; white, black and colored Silk and Lace Mantillas, &c.; Talmas, some very fine.

☞ Amongst our stock of Gentlemen's Goods may be found, Super black, brown, blue, green and olive CLOTHS; black doe-skin and corded Cassimeres; 6-4 French Cassimeres, new style, and fancy Cassimeres, all colors and prices; white and col'd Linen Drillings; checked and plain do; Tweeds, Jeans, and cotton Drills, farmer's drilling, burlaps, and osnaburgs; French and English drab d'Ete; Cashmeret and Italian Cloth; black, white and col'd silk and Marseilles Vesting; silk, lisle, and cotton Undershirts; a large assortment of Ready made CLOTHING, of superior quality.

For Housekeepers—We have 10 and 12-4 Linen and Cotton Sheeting; Cotton and Linen Pillow Casing; Furniture Dimity and Fringes; Damask and Emb'd Muslin and Lace Curtains; Bed Ticking; Apron Check; Marlboro' Stripes and Plaid, for servants; bleached and brown Shirting; Table Damask; Bird's-eye and Cotton Diaper; Huckaback; Crash and Scotch Diaper; Towels, Napkins and Doyles; Irish Linen and Linen Lawns.

Together with a full line of Men's and Boys' Summer Hats; Men's fashionable Moleskin Hats; Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets and Flats; Gentlemen's fine Boots and Gaiters; Ladies' Congress and other Gaiters, Buskins, and Slippers; Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.

And many articles not enumerated, making our Stock a very desirable one, and we are determined to sell on as reasonable terms as any house in the trade, particularly to such as pay Cash or settle when called on. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call early as we expect to offer some inducements.

ALEX'R JOHNSON & CO.

April 3, 1854. 84-tf

RED CLOVER SEED

OF the best quality, just received and for sale by

BEVERLY ROSE.

April 3. 83-3t

The North Carolina Tragedy.

THE Trial of the Rev. Geo. W. Carawan for the Murder of Clement H. Lassiter,—second edition. Just received. Price 50 cents.

E. J. HALE & SON.

SALE OF NEGROES.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Robeson County, made at February Term 1854, the undersigned will offer for sale to the highest bidder at the Court House in Lumberton, on Monday the 24th of April, 1854,

14 *LIKELY NEGROES,*

Consisting of men, women, and children belonging to the estate of Gilbert Taylor, deceased.

A credit of six months will be given and bond with good security required of the purchaser.

H. McNEILL, Commissioner.

April 1, 1854. 84-tf

NEW

Spring & Summer Goods.

J. C. POE

HAS just returned from the North, and is opening a large and beautiful Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

He will not attempt to enumerate every article usually kept in such an establishment, but feels justified in saying that a visit, particularly from the Ladies, would be appreciated by him, and amply repay them for a fifty miles ride. As for SILKS and other Dress Goods, and particularly Collars, Sleeves, Chemizetts, and other Embroideries, he defies all the competition that the town of Fayetteville can show.

The subscriber feels thankful for the patronage heretofore shown him, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by being able to show the prettiest Goods, —and also being disposed to sell them at as cheap a rate, either for cash or on time to punctual customers, as any other establishment in the place, he hopes to increase that trade and confidence which has enabled him to sojourn in the Town of Fayetteville.

J. C. POE.

March 27, 1854. 83-3m

Most Desirable Goods of the Season.

15 BBLS. MESS PORK.
25 " Herrings.
50 " No. 3 Mackerel.
10 kits No. 1 "
10 " Salmon.

—ALSO—

A choice lot of Ready-made Clothing and Summer Hats.

For sale by C. E. LEETE.

March 30, 1854 83-1m

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., April 1, 1854:

A—Malinda Atkinson, Jos A Andrews, B F Atkins.

B—Anna E Buey, David Bone, Jas D Buie, Jonathan Baker, Jas Brady 2, Sarah Ann Bell, Rev M Bibb, Jr, Silas Billingsley, Agness Birnet, Gustavus Buhmann, Elizabeth Baxter, King Bryant, Ann Burnet, Kate S Blake, Zealia Boalton, Mrs Rebecca Black, Edward Brerine.

C—W J Cannady, Fieldon Coward, Thos A Carter, John Cock (Kingsbury,) James Callaway, J C Cameron, W J Clements, Wm Cranford, Mrs Catharine Cameron, H S Crabb, Capt'n Curry, Mary Catharine Cameron, Jonathan R Cherry.

D—H G Donaldson, Jas K Driver 2.

E—W J Evans 3, Stranglauz & Einstein.

G—Dan'l C Graham, Maria Graham, Jno K Gardner, Jno Guy, Giley Greenfield, Poly Groves.

H—James Hurdle, Miss R T Hall, Henry T Hall, William Ham 2, W S Hair, Samuel Hight, Geo S Harrison, C Hart.

J—J H Jones, A M Jackson, Sarah A Jones, Sarah Jones, Sarah Jenkins.

K—Chas Kirk.

L—Dan'l M Lucas, Edward Lutterkon, Jno Lassetter, Jno A Love, P W Lord, Jas Lucer.

M—Chas B Murphy, Dan'l G Morrison, Thos Munroe 2, Kenneth Murchison, Mary S Munroe, Mary Murphy, A W Matthews 2, Malcom Morrison 2, Hugh A Matthews, T H T Martin, Sam'l W Mur

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE undersigned having lately arrived from the North, wishes to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has just opened a Shop on Mumford street, in the upper part of Messrs. Pier & Branin's Carriage Repository, and is now prepared to receive all orders for all kinds of House, Sign and Ornamental Painting, Graining, Paper Hanging, &c.

Persons wishing such work done will do well to call and see my specimens of workmanship.

Window Shades furnished to order; also Sashes, Blinds and Doors, at the lowest market price.

All work executed with neatness and despatch. Only give me a call; I am bound to please.

HORACE W. BLACK.

Jan'y 12, 1854. 61tf

NOTICE.
$50 REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July, 1851, his negro girl Sarah. Said negro is about 16 years of age, black, with large white eyes, large limbs, weighs about 130 pounds.

Said girl is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Wright's or Gen. McKay's, in Bladen county. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or her confinement in any jail in the State of North Carolina.

WM. G. BUTLER.

Clinton, N. C., March 14, 1853. 77tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHAS BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Lt. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853 70tf

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

$25 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and safe delivery to me, or lodgment in Clinton Jail, so that I get my negro girl JENNY. She is a likely girl, of light complexion, smiles when spoken to, about five feet six or seven inches high; is supposed to be lurking about Faison's Depot, or Goshen.

WM. P. HOBBS.

July 27. 15tf

A. H. WHITFIELD, CARRIAGE MAKER, FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best materials and by experienced workmen,—having a more *experienced* and *practical South*, he flatters himself that his work will compete with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability; and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26, 1853. 63tf

BUTTER!

A NEW SUPPLY, just received.

GEO. McNEILL.

Jan'y 20. 60tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

LARGE No. 3, Mackerel.
" " Herring.
Fresh Lime.
" Plaster Paris.
" Cement and Plastering Hair.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

July 22, 1854. 13tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

P. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81tf

Fall and Winter Stock
For 1853.

THE subscriber has just received and opened, at his New Store on the East side of Green street, a few doors from the Market House and nearly opposite his Old Stand, a large Stock of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

Embracing a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, consisting in part of Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas, some very fine; and also a good assortment of SHOES AND BOOTS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys and Children. And the best assortment of silk and other styles of BONNETS he has ever offered to the public.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Spices, and Tobacco, a fine article.

P. SHEMWELL.

October 6, 1853. 33tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by

TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

2,000 *Bbls. Turpentine Wanted,*

FOR which the highest cash prices will be paid.

McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., May 18, 1853. 95tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE subscriber is prepared and qualified to despatch all orders for Paper Hanging, having on hand a fine assortment; among which may be found the Oak and Marble patterns. He also carries on the Mattress-making and Painting, of all descriptions. Call on him at No. 7 Green street.

R. W. HENRY.

Jan'y 16, 1854 62tf

ANDREWS'S
Tin Ware and Store Depot.

ALWAYS on hand, Cooking, Box, and Parlour STOVES.

ALSO

A varied assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale and retail. By

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

June 6, 1853. 200tf

Fall Trade, 1853.

I have received my Fall Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

My Stock is large, and well worth the attention of purchasers. Any kind of Produce taken in exchange.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

STEAMER HENRIETTA,

THROUGH from A. Wessell's wharf in Wilmington, to her old wharf in Fayetteville, with a sufficient number of Flats to accommodate those wishing to ship through or way freight.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Sept. 9, 1853. 27tf

FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON.

September 6, 1853. 26tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS, six miles North of Fayetteville and about one mile from the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, consisting of about **1260 acres of Land,** suited to the making of Turpentine or Timber. There are on the premises a good saw and grist mill, all in good repair and now in operation; also a dwelling, and all the necessary out-houses, in good repair.

Also, another tract of two hundred and fifty acres, on the head waters of Carver's Creek, known as the Tarry Place, on which there is a small farm, a dwelling house and other houses.

On the first named tract there are cut about twenty-five thousand Turpentine boxes, from two to four years old.

All the above lands will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber, who will take pleasure in showing the above lands.

WM. R. BOLTON.

Oct. 27, 1853. 40tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is now organised and prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on as favorable terms as other Companies.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LILLY.	AVON E. HALL.
H. L. MYROVER.	J. G. SHEPHERD.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH	WM. WARDEN.
JOHN H. COOK.	S. T. HAWLEY.
D. A. RAY.	JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
A. A. McKETHAN.	C. BENBOW.
GEO. McNEILL.	WM. McLAURIN.
NATHAN A. STEDMAN.	WM. McINTYRE.
JAMES KYLE.	

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
GEO. McNEILL, }
JOHN H. COOK, } Executive Committee.
JAS. KYLE, }

The plan of MUTUAL INSURANCE must commend itself to our community, for it can be demonstrated that we have saved within the last six years upwards of $30,000 by insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Company; that is, we should have paid to have kept the same insurance in the foreign joint stock companies that sum more than we have actually paid; and yet the North Carolina Mutual Company has received between $5000 and $6000 more from our community than it has paid out for losses here,—showing that we are favorably situated, as compared with other places in the State, for Insurance.

Our Company has gone into operation favorably, having the day we organised applications to the amount of $110,000, and the Company is now placed upon a firm footing.

Any Director, authorised Agent, or Secretary, may receive Applications, but they will not be binding until approved by the Executive Committee or the Board.

☞ GEO. W. LAWRENCE is appointed General Agent of the Company. We invite applications.

GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.

C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructers, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.

Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.

October 14, 1853. 36Y

AGRICULTURAL.

WE have received our usual stock of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, such as Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, &c., &c.

J. & T. WADDILL.

A new 2 horse Wagon, complete, for sale.

J. & T. W.

March 18, 1854. 80-tf

CONSUMPTION is, the most fearfully fatal of all diseases, (except epidemics,) annually carrying thousands to untimely graves. How often could the ravages of this arch destroyer be prevented, if timely remedies were used in allaying the inflammation produced by an ordinary cold. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, and all similar diseases, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT has no equal. It is not recommended as *infallible*, but medical men and others, who have used and administered it bear testimony to its extraordinary efficacy. It is known to be a "good medicine," and as such, is offered to the public; as also STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL, for diseases of the bowels.

See descriptive pamphlets to be had gratis of the Agents. Price of each, only 50 cts., or six bottles for $2 50.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by

80-1m] S. J. HINSDALE.

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats:

Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,

to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware-House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't,
Fayetteville.
JNO. BANKS, Ag't
at Wilmington.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

Spirits Turpentine Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay cash for Spirits Turpentine, (in good order,) allowing only a fair margin to pay incidental expenses in sending to a general market.

When parties prefer to ship on their own account, the undersigned will make liberal cash advances (for the usual commission) on all Spirits and Rosin placed in their hands for shipment,—giving the owner always the option to sell in Wilmington or ship to New York.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 6, 1853. 8tf

SPRING 1854.
JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Spring Supply of Foreign and Domestic Goods, all of which has been purchased for CASH and by the Package will be offered at Wholesale or Retail at very low prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. On hand at all times, the best Bolting Cloths that are manufactured—No. 2 to 10.

March 18, 1854. 80-tf

NEW
SPING AND SUMMER GOODS
FOR 1854.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the largest and most complete assortment that he has ever called the attention of his friends and the public to; he would therefore say to all that may desire anything in his line that is FASHIONABLE and CHEAP to give him a call, as he desires to keep the "Nimble Sixpence" moving. His stock consists of a large variety of the different styles of FASHIONABLE HATS, to-wit:

Fur, Wool, Panama, Leghorn, Canton, Pedale, Rutland, China Pearl, and Palm Leaf,

which will be sold low for CASH.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, Infants, and Servants. Please call and examine before you purchase.

J. C. THOMPSON,
Market Square.

March 17, 1854. 80-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have in store and for sale cheap, a general Stock of

Groceries, Heavy Hardware, Hollow-ware, Iron, Steel, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmiths' and Turpentine Tools, Brooms, Buckets, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs,

and in fact almost anything that can be mentioned in our line.

Our friends will do well to give us a call before purchasing.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

☞ Just received 10 hhds. new crop Molasses.

G. W. J. GOLDSTON & CO.

New brick store east side Gillespie Street, third door from the Market.

March 18, 1854. 80tf

NOTICE.

ON the 12th April next, will be sold at the Market House, a LOT on Cool Spring and Russell streets, fronting John Shaw and Robert Little, known as the Forbes Lot. Credit six months.

W. B. WRIGHT, Attorney
for heirs at law of W. Forbes.

March 15, 1854. 79tf

New Goods. .

THE subscribers are now receiving into Store, a large and general

STOCK OF GOODS,

Which will be sold at wholesale or retail at small profits. Their Stock embraces

St. Croix, Porto Rico, Muscovado, and New Orleans Brown Sugars; A, B, and C Coffee Sugars; Loaf, Crushed and Powdered do; fine and common Teas; Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffees; Pepper, Alspice, Ginger; Alum, Epsom Salts; Brimstone; Indigo, Madder; Adamantine and Sperm Candles; Snuff; S. C. Soda; Ground Mustard; Fancy and Bar Soaps; Camphor, Borax; Cider Vinegar; Mackerel, in bbls., half-bbls., and kits; Mess Pork; Molasses, Syrup; Sack Salt; Broad and Club Axes, Turpentine Axes, Hackers, Scrapers and Dippers; Pocket and Table Cutlery; Shovels, Spades and Forks; broad and common bar Iron, Steel, Nails, and Spikes; Weeding Hoes; Hollow-ware, large assortment; Blacksmith Tools; Ploughs, Corn Shellers, and Straw Cutters. Hats, Shoes, and Domestic Dry Goods; with almost every thing usually to be found in this market.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Feb'y 16, 1854. 72tf

☞ The office of the Cape Fear Steamboat Company is kept in the above building.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Agent.

STEDMAN & HORNE,
Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853. 81tf

THOS. J. JOHNSON

HAS just received and offers for sale—
10 bbls. extra New Orleans MOLASSES.
5 " " Syrup,
10 " " Mess Pork,
5 hhds. new crop Molasses,
N. C. and Western Bacon,
Blacksmith's Tools, complete.

Together with a varied stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, and DRY GOODS, which will be exchanged for country produce, cash, or good paper.

—ALSO—

A heavy stock of Boots and Shoes, some very fine.

—ALSO—

Fine Dress Coats and Pants, Satin and other Vests, Shirts, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Distillers' Glue, and Seed Oats.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

Feb'y 16, 1854. 72tf

TROY & MARSH

HAVE ON HAND:

New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, etc., etc.,

Which they offer at wholesale and retail.

—ALSO,—

Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal (Fresh,) Dried Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.

☞ We are Agents for the sale of Stoddard's Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted at N. Y. prices.

☞ Manufactured Tobacco at Factory prices.

Jan'y 28, 1854. 66-tf

Metalick Roofing and Guttering,

DONE in the best manner, at reduced prices, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

June 6, 1853. 200tf

Gill's Ne Plus Ultra BURNISH.

THE Subscriber, a practical Boot-maker of some experience, has for some time been sensible that there is a *desideratum* to be yet supplied to the public in the way of a suitable burnish for boots and shoes. Most of the articles now used either injure the leather or fail to impart that lustre so necessary to give to man's "*understanding*" a proper finish. He has therefore, during the last twelve months, been devoting himself to the task of preparing an article free from these objections, and has at length after much investigation and experiment completely succeeded. The result is "*Gill's ne plus ultra Burnish.*" He only wishes that it may be tested in order to establish its superiority over all others. Call on him at Mr. Nathan Sikes' boot and shoe establishment, on Person street, and be supplied with an excellent article at a cheap rate.

THOMAS GILL.

Nov. 9, 1853. 47tf

HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON.

J. G. SMITH respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, and the surrounding country, that he has moved his Barbering establishment to the Hotel Building. His room may be now found opposite the new Fayetteville Bank, where he is prepared to Shave and Trim on accommodating terms. He very respectfully returns thanks to his old customers and the public generally for their liberal patronage, and hopes that his custom will be GREATLY INCREASED, as he has been to a considerable expense in fitting up his Shop for the comfort of his customers. He would invite the attention of the citizens to his READING ROOM, in rear of his Shaving Establishment, where they will find all the leading Political papers of the day.

All kinds of Perfumeries and Hair Oils, Shaving Soap, Hair and Shaving Brushes, and a variety of other articles in his line, for sale.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 20, 1853. 38-6m

BARTHOW FULLER,
Attorney at Law,

ATTENDS to the drawing of all Pensions payable at this Agency, and the prosecution of suspended Pension Claims against the United States. He invites those who may believe themselves entitled to pensions or the arrearages of pension to correspond with him, and particularly the following persons: James Anderson; Jacob Johnson; Hardy Johnson; George Kearsey; Pool Hall Pope; Nancy Thomas, widow of Philip; Martha Allen, widow of William; Janet Armstrong, widow of Thomas; Isabella McNeill, widow of Daniel; Mourning Scall, widow of Sanders.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 16, 1854. 71-3m

Nick Williams's Rye Whiskey at wholesale or retail.

McDONALD & McMASTER.

Dec. 10, 1853. 52

PERUVIAN GUANO.

WE have received a large supply of PERUVIAN GUANO, which we offer at lowest market price.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Jan'y 1854. 59tf

CORN.

1500 BUSHELS COUNTRY CORN in store, for sale

W. H. LUTTERLOH

Jan'y 18, 1854 63tf

D. W. C. Benbow.

DENTAL SURGEON,

IS located third door below the Market. All who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call.

He guarantees satisfaction in all operations.

October 10, 1853. 34tf

Carthage Hotel.

HAVING recently purchased the above Establishment from Malcom Kelly, Esq., I am now prepared to entertain in a comfortable manner those who may give me a call. Having ample Stables, good Ostlers, and a disposition to accommodate, I trust I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage.

H. C. McLEAN.

Carthage, Dec. 5, 1853. 51tf

Randolph Sheeting and Cotton Yarn,

For sale by

WORTH & ELLIOTT.

April 1853. 87tf

THE STEAMER "SUN."

THIS new and very light draught Steamer has commenced running, though not quite finished. She is taking freight, drawing only 13 inches water. She possesses superior advantages for low water service.—She has also a large amount of warehouse, shed and wharf room, where Naval Stores or other freight may be stored with safety.

R. M. ORRELL, Ag't.

Sept. 10, 1853. 27tf

GUANO.

50 TONS received and for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SON.

Dec. 15, 1853. 53tf

☞ Cream Ale, Layer Raisins, Box Cheese, half and qr. Barrels Fresh No. 1 and 2 Mackerel. For sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SON.

Dec. 20, 1853. 55tf

Turpentine Axes.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb'y 13, 1854. 70tf

Goods! Goods!

We have opened our Store in Campbellton. We offer low for cash or barter, DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854 70tf

Turpentine! Turpentine!

We want to buy Turpentine, delivered at our Still in Campbellton.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854 70tf

Staves! Staves!

☞ We want to buy Spirits Barrel STAVES. Will pay the highest Cash prices.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854 70tf

87,000 Imported Havana Regalia

and Principe Cigars, now ready for inspection, and for sale at wholesale only.

GEORGE BRANDT.

March 1, 1854. 75-tIM

Just Received and for Sale,

20 BBLS. No. 3 MACKEREL.
10 kits No. 1 "
10 " " Salmon,
200 lbs. Cod Fish,
20 boxes Cheese,
5 " Adamantine Candles,
20 " Tallow "
5 " No. 1 Soap,
10 " Soda Crackers,
2 hhds. Brown Sugar,
5 bbls. Crushed and Granulated Sugar,
Buckwheat Flour in 25 lb. sacks,
Pickles, Rice, Saleratus, and Yeast Powders.

ALSO—3 dozen Turpentine Axes. By

W. H. CARVER.

Feb'y 7, 1854. 69tf

PEARCE & PEMBERTON,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders.

B. F. PEARCE.] (69tf) [T. H. PEMBERTON.

JOHN I. SMITH,
WHOLESALE
UMBRELLA
AND
PARASOL
Manufacturer,
234 and 235
BROADWAY, New York,
(NEXT DOOR TO THE BROADWAY BANK,)

Is now prepared to offer the MERCHANTS visiting the city to buy their Spring goods, the

LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL

assortment of

Umbrellas and Parasols,

to be found in Europe or America. You are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock

Before Purchasing.

N. B. Please cut out this card and put it in your memorandum book for reference.

JOHN I. SMITH,
Manufacturer.

70-3mpd]

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.

J. UTLEY.

May 31, 1852. 95tf

Sperm Candles! Sperm Candles!!

BURNING FLUID AND CAMPHENE.

Just received and for sale by

J. N. SMITH,
N. W. Cor. Market Square.

March 6, 1854. 76-1m

THE Subscriber will receive proposals for 100,000 lbs. of Cotton Batting or Wadding. Also, for 3,000,000 (three millions) of Reeds from 3 to 3¼ feet long, and also, 10,000 (ten thousand) pounds of good clean Corn Shucks, in stated quantities. For further particulars inquire of

R. W. HENRY.
J. HENRY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1853. 44-tf

I HAVE received and opened the largest Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c., I ever offered for sale, all of which I will sell as low as any house in this place. My friends and customers, and all in want of Goods, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, N. C., September 1853. 28tf

CHINA, GLASS, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Spring supply of the above Goods, comprising a general assortment for the COUNTRY TRADE, which he offers upon terms that will not fail to please. Goods packed as well as in any market in the United States.

Country Merchants would do well to purchase their Crockery first, in order to give the seller time to pack it well and soon enough.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

March 20, 1854. 80-3m

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having gone into the FANCY DRY GOODS this Spring, are now prepared to offer great inducements to purchasers at wholesale or retail. Our stock has been selected with a view of selling to the Retail Trade of this place and vicinity, and will be sold as cheap as Goods can be offered in the State.

We have a great variety of FINE DRESSES and DRESS TRIMMINGS, viz: Fine plaid, plain Brocade and Black Silks, Marabeax Brocade Grenadine, printed Barege, plain do, plain Tissues, Organdies, French Jaconets, Ginghams. Also, French Collars; Chemisetts; Undersleeves; Handkerchiefs; Gloves of all kinds; fine white Crape Shawls; embroidered and plain Mantillas; Silk and Lace Edgings and Insertings; Infants' Waists; Velvet Ribbons and Fringes; Bonnets, Straw and Silk; Misses' Flats, trimmed and plain; Bonnet Ribbons; Artificials and Tabs. A good selection of Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters and Buskins, and Children's Shoes of all kinds.

For Gentlemen and Youths—A large stock of Ready-made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Linen Drills, Hats, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas, all of the best material.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine our Stock before making their purchases, as we are determined to sell Cheap.

W. E. & E. F. MOORE.

March 20, 1854. 80tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, to issue a certificate for two shares of the capital Stock of said Company to Sarah Grove, Guardian: the original certificate, No. 107, having been lost.

JNO. WINSLOW,
Administrator of Sarah Grove.

March 16, 1854. 79-4w

JAMES T. HOUSTON,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
ENGRAVER AND REPAIRER OF JEWELRY, ACCORDEONS, &c.,

IN THE BEST POSSIBLE MANNER.

Office on Hay Street, in the new fire-proof Mutual Insurance Company's Building, opposite the Methodist Church.

Having had near fifteen years' experience in the business, he believes he can please all who will favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1854. 80-tf

1854.
SPRING SUPPLY.

Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Are now receiving their Spring and Summer supply of

Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,

Dye Woods and Dye-Stuffs,
Oils, Paints, and Painters' Articles,
VARNISHES,
French, English and American Perfumery,
Fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps,
Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes,
Surgical and Dental Instruments,
Trusses and Supporters of all kinds,
Pure Wines and Brandies for Medical purposes,
Extracts for Flavoring,
Choice Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c.

☞ They make their purchases for Cash, and offer goods equally as low as they can be obtained from any similar establishment in this section.

Warranted to be Fresh, Pure and Genuine.

Orders from the country promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed with regard both to price and quality.

Hay street, next door West of H. & E. J. Lilly.

March 17, 1854 80tf

Pure East India Castor Oil.

WE have just received a supply of Pure East India CASTOR OIL, without taste or smell, first introduced by us into this market last Spring.

FOULKES & MACRAE.

March 17, 1854. 80tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete; all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fine Rose Wood Pianos, (Bennet & Co's, of Broadway, New York,) fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Patent Self-Swinging Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete-a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

September, 1853. 30tf

Who would have thought it?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!
Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

Shemwell House,
Fayetteville, N. C.,

East side Green Street, a few doors North of the Market House.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the travelling public, that he has just finished and opened his House, for the reception and entertainment of any who may wish permanent or transient Board.

His Rooms are large and comfortable, and his Table shall always be furnished with the best the market will afford. He also has good and trusty Ostlers, who will attend faithfully to that department of the business. No pains will be spared to make those comfortable who may favor him with their patronage,—a share of which is respectfully solicited. Charges shall be moderate.

P. SHEMWELL.

Feb'y 15, 1854. 71tf

A Woman to hire out until 1st Jan'y 1855. Apply to

J. H. ROBERTS.

March 18, 1854. 78tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper. The Bands are stretched with powerful machinery expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of stretching and ripping, under common usage, of them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width, [illegible] and have a uniform bearing on the drum or [illegible] will give from 15 to 20 per cent more power than bands made in the ordinary way. They are made of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to Northern Bands, and will be sold as low. Leather bought in New York. CHAS. M. [illegible]

New Market P. O., Randolph [illegible]

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1854

$25 REWARD.

ON the 1st day of January, 1853, I hired a negro man named Robert to John A. Williams. From time in February following he left Mr. Williams's, and I had reason to believe was lurking in the Neighborhood of Fayetteville, but now I believe he has been kidnapped or decoyed by some villain. Said Robert is a black complexion, is between 18 and 19 years old, has an active good looking little fellow, and could easily tell a very plausible tale. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail, so that I get him again, or $50 if arrested out of the State, so that I get him.

JAS. EVANS, Agent.

March 4, 1854

$500 Reward!

I WILL give Five Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person of enticing away my negroes, ISAAC and NANCY, away for the purpose of selling them, or aiding them to escape to a free State. Or I will give Two Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring them.

Isaac is a very likely boy, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complected, about 25 years old, and weighs about 175 pounds.

Nancy is dark complected, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, very stout and likely.

Said Negroes were purchased by Col. A. A. McKethan of Richmond county, near Floral College, and supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Hoke's Mill, Encherra, in Robeson county, N. C., as they have relations in that section of country.

LIGHT TOWNSEND.

Bennettsville, S. C., Feb'y 2, 1854. 87tf

$875 Reward.

WE will pay Seventy-five Dollars Reward for the apprehension and delivery of a Negro man named BILL, purchased of Dr. Frost, Randolph Co., N. C., and raised by John Goldston, Chatham Co., N. C. It is supposed he is lurking in the neighborhood of said Goldston's, or in the neighborhood of Mr. Jones, who has his father in his employ in the Turpentine business in Moore or [illegible] counties. Said negro is about 18 years old, [illegible] complexion, weighs about 140 lbs., about five feet [illegible] or six inches high. Said negro ran away on the 14th or 20th of October 1852. We will pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that we get him, or his delivery to us in South West or Somerville, Cumberland county, N. C.

JAS. K. PINNIX & Co.

Dec. 2, 1853 [illegible]

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday, the 21st of January last, a NEGRO GIRL by the name of Susan, aged about 21 years, five feet six inches high, copper colored, thick lips, and a front tooth. Said girl was raised in Robeson county, will give twenty-five dollars for her confinement in Jail in the State so that I can get her, and twenty dollars for any proof that will convict any person harboring said negro.

JNO. O. DANIEL.

Westbrook's P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

March 4, 1854. 7[illegible]

A Fortune for $1!

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March 20, 1854. 82-3tm

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March 13, 1854. 82-3m

NORTH CAROLINA,
Cumberland County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1854

Consider Bushee and others, ex parte Jas. C. Sale, Executor, and others.

Petition for Re probate of the Will of Consider Bushee, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Dorsey Bushee and Lewis Bushee, two of the Devisees, Legatees, and next of kin of said Consider, are not inhabitants of this State, so that the ordinary process of law may be served on them: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Dorsey and Lewis to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June 1854, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the Will of the said Consider Bushee, deceased, should not be re-propounded for Probate.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, Office, the 27th day of March 1854.

82-6w] JNO. McLAURIN, C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1854

James Davis and wife, and others, ex parte John [illegible] David Kendall and wife Elizabeth, Richmond [illegible] Lee, Fanny Lee, and Catharine Lee.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing that the Defendants are not [illegible] of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at Court House in Wadesborough, and then and there show cause why the Petition should not be granted, or otherwise it will be taken pro confesso